FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-195
Friday
7 October 1988

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-195 *7 October 1988*

CONTENTS

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 October Middle East and South Asia Review 1

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Arrives in Tunis After Talks With Gandhi *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* 3
PLO Official on Tunis Meetings, PNC Session *[Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B 7 Oct]* 3
Salah Khalaf: No Decision on Government-in-Exile *[WAKH]* 3
Khalaf Says 4,000 Palestinian Prisoners in Syria *[Baghdad Voice of the PLO]* 3
AL-BAYAN Cited on Soviet Peace Proposal *[WAKH]* 4

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Curfew Imposed After Riots, Violence in Capital 5
Calm After Curfew Declared *[KUNA]* 5
People Asked To Return Home 5
Military Bans Demonstrations 5
Calm Returning After Riots 5
Correspondent on Situation *[Paris]* 6
Workers Assure Continued Service 6
Military Imposes Curfew 7
Exemptions From Curfew Listed 7
Airline Office Destroyed *[Warsaw PAP]* 7
Casualties Reported *[AFP]* 7
Military Prepared To Use Force 7
State of Siege Continues in Algiers 7 Oct 7
Calm Overnight; Tension High *[Paris]* 7
Unrest Spreads to Oran *[Paris]* 8
Flights to Algiers Suspended *[Paris]* 8
Air-Algerie Cancels Flights *[AFP]* 8
Citizens To Avoid Gatherings 8
Bendjedid Sent Messages of Support 8
Military Communique Issued 9
Schools Closed Indefinitely 9
Masses Support Bendjedid 9
Fundamentalists Demonstrate *[Paris]* 9
Palace Spokesman on Emergency *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 7 Oct]* 9
Former President Ben Bella Calls for Democracy *[AFP]* 10
Media Commentaries Examine 'State of Chaos' 10
Schools Should Be Protected 10
TV Questions Vandals' Motives 10
Social Unity Urged 11
'Speculators' Blamed for Unrest 11

Egypt

Mubarak Honors Al-Sadat on Anniversary of Death 12
Jordan's Husayn Congratulates Mubarak on Tabah 12
Sudan's Ambassador Meets Ghali, Makes Statement 13
PLO Briefed on European Views on Settlement *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 4 Oct]* 13
Abu Ghazalah Interviewed on Armed Forces Day 14
Stresses Forces' Power 14
On Mideast Nuclear Warheads 14
Discusses Area Developments 15
Views Satellite Technology 16
Interior Minister Bans Islamic Meetings *[Cairo AL-WAFD 4 Oct]* 17
'Fundamentalists' Threaten Headmistress, Teacher *[AFP]* 17

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Envoy to Algerian President 17
Telephones Bendjedid 17
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Saudi King's Envoy 18
Egypt 'Casting Doubt' on Unity With Sudan 18
Radio on Anniversary of Italian Evacuation *[Valletta Voice of the Mediterranean]* 18

Morocco

King Hassan Congratulates Gorbachev, Mubarak 18
Soviet Embassy Begins Receiving Satellite TV 19

Sudan

Spokesman Exposes SPLA Radio 'Misinformation' 19
Army Chief on Evacuation of East Equatoria Region 19
Ethiopian Bombing Halts Locust Operations 20
Rebel Commander Condemns Islamic Law Bill *[Radio SPLA]* 20
SPLA Radio Reports Raid Near Juba Airport 21

Tunisia

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly *[LE RENOUVEAU 29 Sep]* 21

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Bahrain

Chief of Staff Leaves for Turkey 3 Oct 24

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts at UN 24

Oman

Ministry Official Receives PDRY Delegation 24
Sultan Qabus Appoints Ambassador to Algeria 24

Saudi Arabia

Communist Party Statement Denounces Executions *[Voice of Palestine]* 24

United Arab Emirates

AL-ITTIHAD Reports State Minister's Address *[5 Oct]* 24
Jordan's Al-Qasim Delivers Message, Departs 25

Yemen Arab Republic

Prime Minister Meets Iraqi Interior Minister 25

IRAQ

U.S. Grants Immunity to 'Zionist Officials' 26
Joint Meetings With Romanian Delegation Begin 26
Minister Returns From Algeria; Minutes Signed 26

ISRAEL

Hostage Negotiations 'Still Going on Near Geneva' *[THE NATION 7 Oct]* 27
'Breakthrough' Achieved in Ties With Bulgaria *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 7 Oct]* 27
Official To Meet Bulgarian UN Ambassador 28
Cooperative Projects With PRC, India Considered *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 6 Oct]* 28
Colombian National Defense Minister Visits 28
Center-Shinuy Movement Runs Election Ad *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 6 Oct]* 28
Poll Shows Alignment Lead After Election Ads *[MA'ARIV 7 Oct]* 30
September Poll Finds Likud Leading in Elections *[MA'ARIV 7 Oct]* 30
Court To Hear Vanunu's Appeal in May 31
E. Jerusalem Schools, Kindergartens Reopened 31
Parents Stand Guard in Gaza Strip Schools *[HA'ARETZ 7 Oct]* 31
Further on Incidents, Casualties in Territories 31
'Disturbances' in E. Jerusalem 31
General Strike in Gaza 31
Further on Casualties in Gaza 32
Silwan, Abu Tor Search Ends 32
1 Killed, 4 Wounded in Nabulus 32
'Clashes' Leave 2 Dead 32
Handcuffed Man Dies *[HADASHOT 7 Oct]* 32
Drug Dealer Caught, Haifa Center Discovered 32
Tax Revenues Drop 6 Percent in September *[THE JERUSALEM POST 6 Oct]* 33
Nationwide Polio Vaccination Plan Approved 33
Toxic Waste Contaminates Sea Near Herzliyya *[HA'ARETZ 6 Oct]* 33
Five Firms Awarded Cable TV Franchises *[THE JERUSALEM POST 6 Oct]* 33

JORDAN

AL-RA'Y Editor on 'Confused' PLO Proposals *[4 Oct]* 34
AL-RA'Y Columnist Criticizes 'Arafat Policy *[5 Oct]* 34

LEBANON

'Revolutionary Justice' Threatens U.S. Hostages *[VOL]* 36
Group Denounces 'Plot' *[AFP]* 36
Terry Waite Reportedly Moved to South Beirut *[RFL]* 36
Ja'ja' Calls for UN Presence in Beirut *[RFL]* 36
Fakhuri Calls for 'Positive Initiatives' 37
Dahir Defends Acceptance of Presidential Bid *[London AL-HAWADITH 7 Oct]* 37
National Bloc Leader Iddih Discusses Situation *[London AL-HAWADITH 7 Oct]* 38
Israeli 'Drone' Reportedly Downed by Amal 39
Drone Downing Questioned *[VOL]* 39
Amal Appoints Successors to Assassinated Officials *[VOL]* 39
700 Socialist Party Fighters Return From Libya *[Beirut AL-NAHAR 5 Oct]* 40
Army-PSP Clashes Subside After Cease-Fire *[RFL]* 40

'Akkawi Group Claims Cola Bridge Bomb Explosion *[RFL]* 40
Syrians Defuse Bomb in Burj al-Barajinah 40

SYRIA

London Paper Interviews Al-Shar' on Lebanon *[AL-HAWADITH 7 Oct]* 41
Vice President Addresses October War Rally 44

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Pakistani Envoy Summoned Over Airspace Violation 47
'Extremists' Crushed in Qandahar, Kabul Provinces 47
'Extremists' Fire Rockets at Qandahar, Charikar 47
Mujahidin Reportedly Control Paghman Valley *[Islamabad]* 47

Bangladesh

King of Nepal Arrives, Meets With Ershad 47
Departs After 'Working Visit' 48

India

Gandhi Meets With Iraqi Foreign Affairs Official 48
Defense Minister on Missile Testing Site 48
Spokesman on Pakistani Border Infiltrations 48
'Hard-Core Terrorists' Arrested in Punjab 49
Commentary Views Pakistan's Political Situation 49

Iran

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks on Future of IRGC 50
Khamene'i Delivers Friday Prayers Sermons 54
Talks With UK on Resuming Ties 'Broken Off' *[KUNA]* 54
Foreign Ministry Official on Ties With Kuwait 55
'Progress' Seen in Cease-Fire Negotiations 55
Break in Deadlock Sought 55
Larijani on West's Strategy Toward Iraq *[RESALAT 25 Sep]* 56
Hungarian Official Hands Grosz Message to Musavi 57
Musavi Concludes 1-Day Visit to Kordestan 57
Majlis Committees Discuss Jurisprudence Issues 58
Leaders Decide To Reestablish Ties With U.S. *[Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio]* 58

Pakistan

President Reiterates Country's Peaceful Stance 58
New Joint Staff Committee Chief, Navy Chief Named 58
British Minister Holds Talks With Trade Official 58

Sri Lanka

EPRLF To Join Elections; LTTE Asked To Disarm *[Delhi]* 59
3 Tamil Groups File Nominations *[AFP]* 59
3 Indian Soldiers, 5 'Terrorists' Killed 59
5 IPKF Soldiers, 4 LTTE Men Killed 60

7 October Middle East and South Asia Review

LD0710131588 [Editorial Report]

Algeria

Algiers radio announced President Chadli Bendjedid's decision to implement a "state of siege" in view of the "dangerous developments" in the Algiers region and to place all administrative and security authorities under military command as of 6 October.

In subsequent communiques carried by the radio, the military command declared a curfew throughout Algiers Province from midnight 6 October until 0600 the following morning and warned troops would use force if necessary to protect public installations, people, and property.

The command banned demonstrations or assemblies likely to disturb public order and expressed its determination to arrest and bring to justice those responsible for acts of vandalism.

A communique on 7 October urged citizens to "limit their movements to the strict minimum" and expressed "deep regret" over "the loss of lives" among demonstrators and security forces during operations to restore order.

The radio reported that the capital was calm the morning of 7 October and that citizens were beginning to clear debris from the streets.

Related commentaries by Algiers radio exhorted citizens to protect public property and warned that the rioting is undermining Algeria's development efforts.

Algiers television carried footage of the damage caused and noted that further acts of arson and destruction were carried out on 6 October.

The television attributed the riots to "irresponsible adolescents" who were incited by groups which "hate" their homeland.

Among foreign reportage on the situation, Paris radio confirmed that the capital was calm following the imposition of the curfew, but noted that tension increased when news spread of the death of two young demonstrators who were shot by the Army.

The mother of the two youths reported having seen other bullet-ridden bodies at the hospital where her two sons were taken.

The radio also disclosed that Air Algerie has suspended its flights to Algiers until further notice.

Regarding the rioting on 6 October, the radio said hundreds of youths ransacked a civil service building in the capital, adding that demonstrators were attacking "anything that symbolizes the state" and "anything that symbolizes luxury."

Paris radio also cited reports of unrest spreading in Oran and in the Kabylie region.

Exiled former president Ahmed Ben Bella told AFP that the riots are symptomatic of political as well as economic problems.

Algerians are not only short of food, he said, but they are also "hungry and thirsty" for democracy and freedom of expression.

In Libya, JANA announced that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sent a personal envoy to President Bendjedid and contacted him by telephone to "reassure himself" about the situation.

Lebanon

The Revolutionary Justice Organization threatened action against the lives of the two U.S. hostages it is holding in response to "colonialist intervention" in Lebanon's affairs, AFP reported.

The threat was contained in a communique which was accompanied by a photograph of Joseph Cicippio, a U.S. citizen kidnapped in September 1986.

The communique contained a threat to "gamble with the survival of the hostages" to counteract "the arrogant calls of a colonialist state for colonialist intervention in the disguise of international action."

The threat follows the French foreign minister's call for the dispatch of a UN force to Lebanon to ensure free elections, the agency noted.

In contrast, Lebanese Forces (LF) commander Samir Ja'ja' endorsed the French proposal in a statement reported by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, calling for the deployment of UN forces in both sectors of Beirut to allow the presidential election to take place.

He urged the "legitimate" Lebanese Government and Army Command to send an invitation to the UN Security Council in this regard.

Ja'ja' expressed willingness to withdraw the LF from East Beirut as part of a plan that would also include the withdrawal of Syrian troops and all militias from the capital to guarantee the election.

As for the current situation in the Christian enclave, Ja'ja' denied that Israel has reopened a liaison office in Al-Dubayyah and also dismissed reports that Amin al-Jumayyil is under house arrest.

Regarding the LF takeover of a newspaper and publishing house from Al-Jumayyil, Ja'ja' said these institutions belong to the Phalangist Party and are not the former president's private property.

Israel

Denial on Drone—An IDF spokesman denied Lebanese reports that an Israeli pilotless plane was shot down by the Amal Movement over southern Lebanon 6 October, Jerusalem radio reported.

Amal's claim to have shot down an Israeli drone east of Tyre was carried by Beirut radio.

Meanwhile, IDF radio announced that a military drone crashed during a training flight near 'En Shemer, south of Haifa.

Territories—Two Arabs were killed and at least 13 wounded during clashes with the IDF in Nabulus, Tulkarm, and the Gaza Strip on 6 and 7 October, according to IDF and Jerusalem radio reports.

Iran

Future of IRGC—The IRGC must reorganize itself in line with new conditions and work to achieve "iron discipline, a high level of training, and suitable weapons," Acting Armed Forces Commander in Chief 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio.

The IRGC must adhere to "all the principles and yardsticks of a disciplined military force," taking training and discipline "very seriously," he said.

IRGC commanders now realize that a hierarchy of ranks and a proper salary are necessities for an armed force, even though there may be individuals in the IRGC who object to "talk of worldly things and ranks."

As for the IRGC's future military role, Rafsanjani said it will assist the Armed Forces in preserving Iran's borders and in maintaining internal security.

The IRGC should be "prepared for any eventuality and not only for defense," he stressed, and it will need "strong armored units" as well as "the best antitank units."

Rafsanjani also emphasized the need to "fully equip ourselves both in the offensive and defensive use of chemical, bacteriological, and radiological weapons" as the war with Iraq showed the "decisive" nature of such weapons.

New York Negotiations—Iranian and Iraqi experts have made "relatively tangible progress" during further negotiations at the United Nations and this trend may lead to an official declaration of the UN secretary general's "new formula" aimed at breaking the deadlock, Tehran radio reported.

The radio noted that the continuing talks involved the Iranian and Iraqi envoys to the United Nations under the auspices of Jan Eliasson, the secretary general's special representative.

Ties With Kuwait, UK—A 5 October meeting between the Iranian and Kuwaiti foreign ministers at UN headquarters is expected to lead to an improvement in bilateral relations, according to a Foreign Ministry official cited by IRNA.

He also predicted that Kuwait's appointment of a charge d'affaires to Tehran will be followed by an exchange of ambassadors.

However, British-Iranian talks in Geneva were suspended 6 October with no date fixed for their resumption, according to a British spokesman cited by KUNA.

The two sides failed to agree on the modalities for a full resumption of relations, he said, and while "some progress" was made, a "pause for reflection" is now appropriate.

Afghanistan

Kabul radio announced that 23 people were killed and 13 injured when their bus hit a mine planted by "criminal extremists" in Nangarhar Province.

Another four civilians were killed by a rebel rocket attack on a Qandahar hospital, BAKHTAR stated, and five civilians were killed by rocket attacks on Charikar city.

Islamabad radio reported that the mujahidin have gained "total control" over the Paghman Valley.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Arrives in Tunis After Talks With Gandhi

JN0710070288 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1945 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Tunis last night from Delhi following the conclusion of a visit to India during which he met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The talks dealt with the latest developments of the Palestinian question, the situation in our occupied Palestinian territories, and the criminal acts of oppression and murder perpetrated by the racist occupation forces against our defenseless Palestinian people. The talks also dealt with a number of international and regional issues and issues of common concern.

PLO Official on Tunis Meetings, PNC Session

JN0710075888 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 7 Oct 88 p 14

[By Sa'd al-Silawi]

[Text] Amman—Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member and the PLO's representative in Jordan, has said the Palestinian leadership, which began its meetings in Tunis yesterday evening, will discuss all proposed options to resolve the Palestine question.

In a statement to SAWT AL-SHA'B before departing Amman for Tunis at noon yesterday, Brig Gen al-Yahya added that a recommendation regarding these proposed options will be made by the Executive Committee. Afterward, the recommendation will be submitted to the PNC's emergency session, the venue and date of which will be set during the Executive Committee meetings which will be led by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Al-Yahya said that among the most prominent options is declaring the establishment of a Palestinian state or forming a provisional government or establishing a government-in-exile in addition to discussing all initiatives and proposals presented to the PLO.

Brig Gen al-Yahya pointed out that the strongest approach in the PLO demands an international mandate to protect the Palestinian people from the oppression of the Zionist occupation forces and also to supervise these forces.

PNC sources have asserted to SAWT AL-SHA'B that the convening of the PNC will not be later than October. Algeria, Iraq, Tunisia, and Libya expressed readiness to host the PNC's emergency session, they added. The sources hinted that the idea of establishing a Palestinian state in accordance with partition resolution No 181 as a legal basis and then a confederation with Jordan is the most accepted idea by a large number of Palestinian leaders and PNC members.

Salah Khalaf: No Decision on Government-in-Exile

JN0710104088 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Doha, 7 Oct (WAKH)—Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has asserted that the PLO has not yet decided to declare a government-in-exile. The PLO continues to study the available proposals in order to take a step that will conform with both the Palestinian uprising and Jordan's disengagement of administrative and legal relations with the West Bank, he added.

In statements published by the Qatari newspaper AL-RAYAH today, he said armed struggle will continue until an independent Palestinian state is established. The PLO's platform is represented by establishing such a state and discussing the conditions for its establishment and its boundaries through an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

He urged the United States to recognize both the Palestinian people's rights and the PLO as their representative. He said if Washington adopts such a stand then it will draw closer to neutrality as a partner to the resolution of the Middle East issue, particularly the Palestine question.

Replying to a question, the Palestinian official said both the Likud and Labor Parties in the Israeli entity are in agreement on rejecting both the PLO and the establishment of a Palestinian state. They are also in agreement on the fact that Palestinian representatives should attend an international conference through Jordan.

In this regard, he lauded Jordan's recent decision disengaging its legal relationship with the West Bank. He said that following Jordan's decision the Israelis have begun to talk about alternative leaders.

Khalaf Says 4,000 Palestinian Prisoners in Syria

JN0710073088 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1947 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has stressed there are 4,000 Palestinian detainees in Syria's oppressive prisons. He added in a statement to the Tunisian weekly AL-WATAN that the Syrian regime is going to extremes in antagonizing the PLO and its leaders. Brother Abu Iyad pointed out that many Palestinian leaders left Damascus and did not return.

AL-BAYAN Cited on Soviet Peace Proposal

JN0610155788 Manama WAKH in English 1525 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Dubayy, Oct 6 (GNA)—The Soviet Union had proposed to the U.S. solving the Palestinian state and Jordan.

'AL-BAYAN' newspaper said today the Soviet foreign minister during his recent meeting in New York with U.S. secretary of state presented the Soviet proposal which included that U.N. Resolution 181 of 1947 on partitioning Palestine be the basis for the establishment of the Palestinian independent state.

The Soviet proposal called for recognizing Israel's right to exist, recognition of 242 and 338 resolutions and convening an international conference, with participation of all concerned parties including the PLO, to discuss establishing peace in the Middle East, the paper said.

Algeria

Curfew Imposed After Riots, Violence in Capital

Calm After Curfew Declared

LD0610161588 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1551 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Algiers, 6 Oct (KUNA)—Official Algerian sources said that calm has begun to return to the capital following the declaration of a curfew which was made to halt the demonstrations and acts of vandalism that have been taken place over the past 2 days.

In a statement to KUNA these sources denied that the security forces opened fire to disperse groups of demonstrators who are protesting against high prices and living conditions in the country.

These sources said that the demonstrators may have used some explosives and that this might have been interpreted as shots being fired.

People Asked To Return Home

LD0610162088 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1558 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Inhabitants of the capital and its suburbs are requested to go to their homes immediately and keep calm in order to enable life to return to its natural course. Every man and woman must contribute to this.

Military Bans Demonstrations

LD0610165688 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 6 Oct 88

["Communique No 1" issued by the Military Command in Algiers on 6 October—read by announcer]

[Text] In the past few days the capital has experienced actions by crowds which have taken the character of vandalism, looting, and attacks against the liberty and properties of people.

These actions have been carried out by youths manipulated by the enemies of the Algerian people and their revolution; they have ransacked public buildings, looted public and private properties, violated homes, and even attacked symbols of our national heritage.

In view of this intolerable situation, the president, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, has in accordance with the constitution entrusted a military command with the task of reestablishing order in the capital.

In accordance with its prerogatives the Military Command intends to reestablish respect for the law and regulations and particularly those which stipulate that everyone must respect the constitution and abide by the laws and regulations of the Republic.

Each citizen, through his work and behavior, has the duty to protect public property and national interests, and to respect the achievements of the revolution. The commitment of the citizen to the homeland and the obligation to contribute to its defense are permanent duties. The law sanctions the duty of parents to educate and protect their children. Every citizen is expected to demonstrate good public behavior and to respect other people's rights, liberties, and dignity.

Consequently, the Military Command bans all demonstrations or assemblies that would be likely to disturb public order, warms against any acts of vandalism, and declares its firm determination to arrest and bring before the courts all those who are guilty of such acts.

The Military Command calls on families to return to calm and to fully exercize their citizen's and parental duties so that enforcement will remain within the law. The Military command warns the population that the army and the security services have received strict instructions to reestablish order with vigor and with every means that the situation requires.

If necessary the Military Command will take other measures. The Military Command calls all the population to help and assist the units involved in this operation.

Calm Returning After Riots

LD0610181988 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] At this moment, the inhabitants of the capital are showing solidarity to heal the wounds sustained by their city because of a bunch of teenagers manipulated by forces who have confirmed in broad daylight that they hate their homeland.

Our press teams have told us of manifestations of national pride along Didouche Mourad Boulevard through the collective action of citizens to clear it of debris from acts of sabotage which were carried out by inhuman and irresponsible hands against public properties and shops.

On the other hand, our correspondent informed us that in the streets of Belcourt quarter, similar phenomena remind us of the solidarity which characterizes our people, as the citizens sift through the ruins from the sabotage.

One of the citizens did not hide his shock as tears were running from his eyes and expressed his anger against those who exploit unaware youths. He said that what they destroyed is the property of the people—why? I call for the toughest punishments for those who are behind this behavior.

In Hussein Day, an old citizen did not hesitate to face a group of teenagers to prevent more sabotage.

Calm has started to return gradually to the quarters of the capital and the inhabitants of the capital are getting ready for the return of the natural face of their city and to eliminate the traces of sabotage.

Correspondent on Situation

LD0610160088 Paris International Service in French 1745 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpts] [Announcer] As you know, Algiers is in a state of turmoil. The army took up positions last night. A shocking and difficult awakening for the population of Algiers, which observed with alarm or perhaps simply with curiosity the consequences of the evening's violent demonstrations.

We will try to discover the causes of all this, but first to you, Claire Arsenaud-Lers, who are on the line to us from Algiers. Of course, you are at the center of the events. So the demonstrations have resumed this morning, a fact that motivated the decision of the president to declare the state of seige.

[Arsenaud-Lers] Yes, the demonstrations have resumed, in fact. Hundreds of youths stormed the Civil Service Department building just around the corner from where I live. Let us say that it is a hot quarter. They entered the building, smashed windows, and emptied everything. There are burning barricades in the street, but there still is no sign of a police force.

[Announcer] Can we say that since yesterday the demonstrators have demonstrated a tendency to attack symbols of power, public buildings, etc., or is there anything special...?

[Arsenaud-Lers] Yes, yes, it is obvious that they attack anything that symbolizes the state. All state shops have been attacked. Buildings of ministries have also been ransacked, but also anything that symbolizes luxury, money that these people do not have.

The big cultural-commercial center, the Riyadh al-Fath, which is a monument erected for luxury at the time of Algeria's oil wealth, was partly burned yesterday and the army is stationed nearby to protect its remains.

[Announcer] Claire, do you know if there are any injured, possibly deaths, and do you know the extent of the damage at this moment?

[Arsenaud-Lers] There is no exact figure concerning the number of injured. There may be a few dozens, according to what I saw yesterday, but the seriousness of their injuries, as well as their number, could not be determined.

The extent of the damage is very serious. Walking along the main shopping streets of Algiers early in the morning, one could see all the shop windows smashed, burned-out cars—those cars that were not burned had their windows broken; the damage is very serious.

[Announcer] So how have the authorities taken control of the situation; What is their attitude?

[Arsenaud-Lers] First concerning the authorities: We had the impression that the town really belonged to the youth. Yesterday afternoon we saw the deployment of the police, who broke up the demonstration very quickly. Things have resumed this morning.

We have not seen the police yet, but helicopters are flying over the town. It seems that the youth are going to move to the highest quarters of the town, but there still is no firm opposition to the demonstrators this morning.

[Announcer] Well, Claire, in a little while Kamel Zaider [former Paris radio correspondent in Algiers] and I will try to discover the deeper causes of this movement, but what was the trigger, in your opinion, according to what you have been able to observe there on the spot?

[Arsenaud-Lers] Well, concerning the trigger, let us say there was no specific phenomenon. We have the impression that it all started spontaneously, but things have been brewing for a long time. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Last question, Claire: According to what we know, is the movement limited to Algiers, the capital?

[Arsenaud-Lers] For the moment, yes. However, we know that yesterday there was a movement in Kabylie [Berber-populated region east of Algiers] outside the town of Tizi Ouzou. Things have been moving in Kabylie, mainly because of shortages.

We know that in Kabylie, the economic situation is more difficult than in Algiers, with a shortage of water. It is catastrophic; there is a shortage of basic food commodities. For the moment, it does not seem that there is a movement in the larger towns. Constantine, Annaba, and Oran have not moved yet. [passage omitted]

Workers Assure Continued Service

LD0610193788 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Workers in various establishments and institutions, including those in Rouiba's industrial units, railwaymen, workers in the information sector, students, teachers, and party militants have assured the continuity of public services and the protection of buildings.

Military Imposes Curfew

LD0610192388 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] In accordance with the decision to announce the state of siege and out of determination to end the violation of public security and all forms of excesses and sabotage, the military command which is in charge of restoring public order in the capital has decided to impose a curfew in the capital, the Province of Algiers, and the dairas [administrative subdivision] of Rouiba and Cheraga beginning from midnight 6 October until 0600 on 7 October.

All movement of persons in the streets is banned from midnight until 0600 in the morning. Any violator of this decision is liable to be detained and criminal prosecution will ensue in a proven case of violation.

Exemptions From Curfew Listed

LD0610203588 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpt] In the Province of Algiers and the dairas [administrative subdivisions] of Rouiba and Cheraga, the movement of people along public roads in the capital is banned from midnight until 0600.

There are exemptions for the Civil Defense Department, Public Health Department, Sonelgaz [national electricity and gas company] departments, the cleaning department, citizens who carry a pass issued by the nearest local authority, the National Gendarmerie, the Police Department, and the People's Municipal Council. [passage omitted]

Airline Office Destroyed

LD0610212988 Warsaw PAP in English 1931 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 6—In connection with the reports on riots in Algerian capital PAP journalist has obtained the following statement from a spokesman for the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

During the recent street riots in Algiers the Polish Airlines "LOT" office was destroyed and so was the equipment inside. None of the office staff or any Polish citizens suffered.

The minister of foreign affairs asked the Algerian authorities through diplomatic channels to ensure security and conditions for normal work in the "LOT" office in Algiers.

Casualties Reported

NC0610210288 Paris AFP in English 2054 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Algiers, Oct 6 (AFP)—At least two youths were shot dead Thursday when a tank fired on demonstrators in the El Biar neighborhood of Algiers, an eyewitness told AFP.

Riadh Bouzidi, 14, was shot in the abdomen as he was running away from the demonstration, Nabila Bouzidi, a relative, said.

His brother Nadim, 23, was killed as he rushed to help his brother, Mrs. Bouzidi said.

Mrs. Bouzidi, who is a doctor, said she saw the bodies at Birtraria hospital, near El Biar, as well as other bodies.

It is the first account of casualties since riots broke out in Algiers two days ago. There has been no official report.

Mrs. Bouzidi said the two youths were demonstrating near their home in El Biar when a tank driver who had run out of gas panicked and opened fire on the crowd.

Their father is a member of security forces, she added.

Military Prepared To Use Force

LD0610214888 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Out of its concern for the security of persons and properties, the Military Command reiterates that the protection of public installations, persons, and properties will be ensured by force if need by, including the use of weapons after the usual warnings.

The Military Command calls on the population to respect the instructions and to submit to searches decided by the commands of the police force and relies on the national feeling and the wisdom of everybody to facilitate the task of the security forces whose first concern remains the restoration of calm, public order, and your security.

State of Siege Continues in Algiers 7 Oct

Calm Overnight; Tension High

LD0710092088 Paris International Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Last night was one of those nights in Algeria, with a state of siege and a curfew, a spectacle Algerians haven't seen since independence in 1962. [passage omitted]

At least two young demonstrators were killed by bullets in quarters situated in the heights of the town. For more details about this first night of curfew in Algiers, let us hear the account of our correspondent, Claire Arsenaud-Lers:

[Arsenaud-Lers] The situation seems to be radicalizing in Algiers after the capital lived through its first night of curfew, which was introduced a few hours after the state of siege was decreed. It seems that the city centre remained calm last night, for which the announcement late Thursday night of the third military command communique was the enforcing element. [passage omitted]

The tension sharply increased last night, however, when news spread of the death of two young demonstrators, brothers, in El Biar, in the heights of Algiers. It was the mother of the two youngsters who related the circumstances of the tragedy.

According to this woman, the wife of a policeman, her first son, aged 14, was killed by bullet when he was running away. The victim's brother, aged 23, was gunned down when he tried to help him. Still according to this witness, it seemed that she saw bodies of other victims killed by bullets at the hospital where her two sons were taken.

There is still no official confirmation of deaths or of people injured as a result of the disturbances that have been shaking Algiers since Tuesday evening. [passage omitted]

Former President Ahmed Ben Bella reacted by saying that Algeria is thirsty for democracy and it is a victim of food shortages and political shortcomings—end quote. [passage omitted]

Unrest Spreads to Oran

LD0710093188 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpts] This was the first night of curfew for the population of Algiers. [passage omitted]

Unrest is not limited to Algiers, it seems that it has reached the whole of the country, Ralph Paletou:

[Correspondent Paletou] It has been reported this morning that unrest has shaken Oran [Capital of West Algeria and its region] and Ben Bella [former president of Algeria] is not the only one who affirms it, in an interview with LE FIGARO because there a general feeling of despair among the millions of true or disguised unemployed in Algeria. [passage omitted]

Flights to Algiers Suspended

LD0710093488 Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Flights to Algiers have been suspended until further notice. This is what has been indicated by representatives of Air Algerie company at Orly Airport. [passage omitted]

Air-Algerie Cancels Flights

NC0710093788 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Algiers, Oct 7 (AFP)—Algeria's national carrier Air-Algerie has cancelled all flights "until further notice", but other companies are still operating out of the riot-wracked capital, airline sources said Friday.

No official reason has been given for the suspension of Air-Algerie flights, but airline staff said it was probably because of difficulties in assembling flight crews due to the state of siege and night-time curfew.

However, other airlines, including Air France, Tunisair and Iberia, were still operating out of here. Air-Algerie has cancelled all international and domestic flights.

The airport was under heavy guard Friday morning.

Citizens To Avoid Gatherings

LD0710113888 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] At the beginning of this news summary, here is an announcement for you:

To facilitate the work of public services and the police, it is required that the inhabitants of the capital avoid groupings and gatherings in the streets. It is also required that every citizen who is proud of his city to contribute worthily in bringing life back to normal in its environs.

In this connection, we remind you of the ban imposed by the military command on gatherings.

Calm prevails this morning all over the capital. Having been reassured, citizens went out shopping. Traffic seems to be normal. Amid this calm, normal activity, some groups of citizens throughout the capital's quarters spontaneously began to clear from the streets the remnants of the destructive acts committed during the last two days.

Bendjedid Sent Messages of Support

LD0710130588 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front, has received several phone calls and messages from Arab sovereigns and heads of state.

During phone conversations, Presidents Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, Maaouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya of Mauritania, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas of the PDRY, and Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Bel Ali reaffirmed to the head of state their support, sympathy, and active solidarity.

Similar expressions of support and solidarity to the head of state were contained in messages from King Fahd, custodian of the two holy mosques, and King Hassan of Morocco.

The U.S. Government has sent a message of sympathy following the events in Algiers.

Military Communique Issued

LD0710123288 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Communique No 3 of the Military Command in charge of restoring public order to the capital. Here is the text:

The Military Command registers with deep regret the loss of lives among the demonstrators and the security forces during the operations to restore order on Thursday and the nights of 6 and 7 October.

The Military Command thus appeals for an immediate respect for calm, especially on this day, the day of worship which calls on all Muslims to unite.

The Military Command calls on the inhabitants of the capital to limit their movements to the strict minimum. It hopes that reason will prevail to avoid more harm to the security of persons and properties.

Schools Closed Indefinitely

LD0710141888 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] The Education and Training Ministry informs pupils and their parents that school in Algiers will remain closed until further notice. Parents are called on to take care of their sons so that they will not fall victim to incitement and tricks.

Masses Support Bendjedid

LD0710144088 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] The Presidency of the Republic and the Permanent Secretariat of the party has been continuously receiving cables condemning and deploring what is being done by deviant troublemakers. Those sending the cables consider these acts as sabotage of establishments and properties; a violation of sanctities and a threat to the security of the country.

They support all the measures which are taken by the leadership to put a final end to these gangsters, to expose the elements behind them and to vigorously restore security to protect the country's institutions and the security of the citizens.

They also announce their steadfast solidarity with the country's political leadership, at the head of which is Brother President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary-general of the party.

These cables came from all of the Wilayat, the muhafadhat of the party, the kasamat of the party, mass organizations, liberation war veterans, workers, peasants, youths, educational, cultural and professional unions.

Fundamentalists Demonstrate

LD0710152588 Paris International Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Tension has flared up in Algiers again: Several thousand young Islamic fundamentalists have been demonstrating for 1 hour now in the Belcourt District. National security units are preventing the demonstrators from joining groups which are in the neighboring district of 1 May.

In addition, Air Algerie which had suspended its flights due to disturbances in the Algiers region has just resumed them: Two flights are scheduled as early as this afternoon, one between Algiers and Paris and another between Oran and Paris.

Palace Spokesman on Emergency

PM0710153188 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Oct 88 p 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Presidential Palace Spokesman to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Situation Serious; People Back Leader Bendjedid"]

[Excerpt] Current developments in Algiers took a serious and crucial turn yesterday. President Chadli Bendjedid immediately placed all civil, security, and administrative authorities under the charge of the military. A state of emergency has been imposed throughout the capital to deal with the situation, which was described by a presidential statement as serious.

The statement said: This state of emergency is declared in accordance with Clause 119 of the Constitution ratified in 1976, which stipulates that "in case of dire necessity, and after the party's high authorities have met with the government, the president of the Republic declares a state of emergency and takes necessary steps to restore the situation to normal."

In an exclusive statement over the telephone a senior Algerian presidential palace spokesman told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the situation is serious but the Algerian people back their leader, President Chadli Bendjedid and his reforms.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT's information confirms that the extreme Left, farmers' union, and the Francophiles, that is, those calling for Frenchification, are behind these disturbances and riots.

With the initiation of the application of reforms these groups seized the opportunity to stage their demonstrations to achieve their objectives. [passage omitted]

Former President Ben Bella Calls for Democracy

AU0610210488 Paris AFP in English 2034 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Paris, Oct 6 (AFP)—Former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella Thursday said riots have erupted in Algiers because of a "shortage" in food and democracy.

"Algeria is hungry and thirsty," Mr. Ben Bella said in a telephone interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "We're not only short of wheat but also of democracy."

"We are hungry and thirsty for democracy, hungry for freedom of expression," he added from his European exile.

Mr. Ben Bella, who was overthrown in a military coup in 1965, said he did not intend to "reach out" to Algerian leaders. "I don't believe in a providential man. The only alternative for Algeria is the democratic alternative."

He added that if the situation was serious in Algiers, "it is worse in provincial cities especially Batna and Saghare."

Media Commentaries Examine 'State of Chaos'

Schools Should Be Protected

LD0610154088 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Citizens: Algeria was not created out of nothing; it was not built up easily. Algeria was built on the blood of revolutionaries and the sweat of free builders. It is fruit of the effort of the war of liberation; 26 years of fatigue, sweat, and money.

The first duty of every citizen is to protect the nation's properties. The destruction of public properties is an unforgivable crime and high treason, which is not allowed either by religion, conventions, customs, or law.

The future of Algeria is in its sons, and the future of its sons is in Algeria's prosperity, security, dignity, and reputation.

Consequently, protecting educational institutions is protecting the future of our sons and children. Destroying these institutions in reality destroys the future of our sons.

It is the citizen's right to live in security and stability. At the same time it is one of his duties and one of the states duties. Causing disturbances and anarchy threatens the security and stability of the citizen.

TV Questions Vandals' Motives

LD0610202388 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Despite the damaging, painful, and moving scenes witnessed in some quarters of the capital yesterday, and witnessed by the citizens, and despite the horror of these pictures of the irresponsible acts against the people's property—public establishments and sectors that serve citizens in the first place and in the final analysis—and despite the deep anger and indignation this caused in popular circles at these horrible and repulsive pictures, despite all this, with regret and sorrow we report that some elements have once again committed acts against public property and public services.

There were acts of arson, smashing, and destruction of public property. Public establishments destroyed; important documents burned and scattered in the streets; trucks, public buses, and cars in the service of citizens are burned here and there.

Can this really be civilized acts and behavior? Does it help modernism to damage the buildings of whole ministries and a municipality that has extremely important documents concerning the life of thousands of citizens?

Would it be logical at all to vandalize what had been built and improved with Algerian hands, thus deserving the words of Almighty God: they destroy their homes with their own hands? How then to explain all this?

Is it believable that such behavior could be by the Algerian youths—symbol of straightforwardness and good behavior and descendents of good ancestors—on whom we rely to establish a better future? Is it also believable that this is the behavior of Algerian youths who carry the banner of the ancestors' sacrifices and who is the guarantor of the march to the future?

No, what happened and what is happening—as you can see through these pictures—was not and will never be done by the perceptive Algerian youths who are committed to their country and revolution, who defend the gains of their people, and who are full of the ethics and values of the faith and homeland.

This is done by some irresponsible adolescents who were incited to do this by some groups who hate this homeland and people and who exploited the naivete and innocence of some youth to involve them in a disgraceful action in an attempt to damage the gains of the revolution and stop its march to development.

Why all these things? Do these people not understand the reality of what they are doing at a time when we urgently need the solidarity of everyone and efforts to face the challenges imposed on the country.

These challenges, as everyone knows are faced by the whole world, including the industrialized world, stemming from difficult economic challenges and circumstances based on the international economic crisis and the structural imbalances because of the deterioration of the raw materials prices and of currencies, in addition to the other natural causes, such as drought.

[Video shows film, taken partly from a helicopter, showing the damage caused by the riots. The film shows some buildings and vehicles on fire. Some buses overturned and damaged in the middle of the road. Teenagers shown everywhere. View of the ransacked Ministry of Education and Training; a ransacked post office, with broken telephones and equipment. Many severely damaged buildings and few ransacked telephone boxes are shown. A view of the ransacked Ministry of Youth and Sports shown; silent film showing scattered rubbish everywhere in the streets, a partly destroyed Lufthansa office, and broken windows of the Ministry of Transport]

Social Unity Urged

LD0710135788 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] The characteristics that have distinguished the Algerian people throughout their long march are solidarity and social unity, especially under difficult circumstances and during momentous events.

For the past 2 days Algiers has been going through a sorry state of chaos and confusion due to unseen hands that have manipulated sentiments of teenagers and enemies of Algeria—the homeland and its people— to obstruct and abort the march toward prosperity and advancement.

Undoubtedly, all Algerian citizens,—especially the inhabitants of Algiers—have seen the negative consequences, the results of the sabotage that was inflicted on our public establishments and properties in some districts of the capital. All these belong to the Algerian people.

Thus the time for vigilance and awareness has come so that the Algerian citizen can play his role fully, as he used to, and thereby prove his thoroughness and his love for Algeria with his solidarity and social unity. In this way, he can eliminate the consequences of chaos and bring back the dawn to our white city of Algiers.

The future of Algeria is in its sons and the future of its sons is in Algeria's prosperity, security, dignity, and reputation. The military command, which is entrusted with bringing about security and stability in the capital, depends especially on national concern and on the wisdom and reason of every citizen in order to facilitate the task of the security forces. This latter is first and foremost concerned with restoring calm, public order, and security for all.

'Speculators' Blamed for Unrest

LD0710153288 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] The Algerian revolution is now confronting the violence of reaction, writes APS today. It is certain that the strong revolutionary base represented by the country's workers will win over all [word indistinct] corrupt speculators whose crimes have contributed greatly to the deteriorating standard of living.

For some time, these enemies of the people who have been spreading bourgeois reactionary ideologies, have feared discovery. Their subversive activities have been particularly carried out in dubious affairs and in the distribution of goods necessary for the livelihood of citizens. All this is done for the sake of large profits and this illegal massing of wealth has created discontent among masses.

The democratic and antirepressive climate in Algeria, writes APS, has undoubtedly allowed a certain number of elements hostile to the people and to the improvement of their standard of living to say things openly. [Word indistinct] subversive leading to [word indistinct] serious (?destruction) which as we understand the complete destruction of social ministries—such as those of Youth, Sports, and National Education—[word indistinct] the destruction and looting of all state shops.

APS indicates that those who acted in this way have [word indistinct] their crimes. They wanted to hit the youth through the main state structure in charge. They wanted to hit workers through [damaging] the supply of their families obtained at decent prices.

These criminals do not want the education of youth. Their aim is to turn all citizens and all workers into hostages of private trade, to rob them with impunity by preventing the state from playing its role as a regulator of distribution.

In addition, their objective is to undermine the financial capability of the state because all this destruction and all [word indistinct] will have to be valued and the bill which will no doubt be very heavy will fall on all citizens. We have to stress the loss of irreplaceable public (?buildings) which were the fruit of 26 years of labor.

Following the obvious plot which has unfolded before the suprised eyes of citizens, adds APS, the task of workers is to make sure that the means of production remain. For the moment, workers—at various establishments and institutions as well as in industrial zones such as Rouiba [near Algiers]—students, teachers, and militants have spontaneously mobilized to protect their buildings, equipment, and stock to ensure the continued functioning of all services.

In this context, we stress the high degree of political consciousness and responsibility demonstrated by citizens and workers of all active sectors, unlike the elements hostile to the policy of progress and social justice in the country who carried out acts of vandalism and looting and attacks against the liberties and properties of citizens.

These hostile elements, APS adds, act without scruples and without hesitating to push the country into darkness and ruin with the sole purpose of satisfying their shameful appeptite.

APS continues: The numerous achievements of the state in injecting dynamism into economic life have perhaps been wrongly interpreted by these hostile elements who are using any trick (?to spread) reactionary ideological factors which are still alive among some honest people in favor of subversive and destructive activities.

In this context of struggle for progress and in the spirit of the National Charter, the workers should maintain tight revolutionary vigilance against the maneuvers of aggression and acts of subversion and sabotage and denounce the break these maneuvers and acts. It is particularly important for the workers to maintain their unity and trust in the victory of socialism, concludes APS.

Egypt

Mubarak Honors Al-Sadat on Anniversary of Death

NC0610171588 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Statement by President Husni Mubarak in Cairo on 6 October anniversary of the death of former president Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Every year on 6 October we are filled with pride in the immortal October victory. At the same time, we feel pain and sorrow at the loss of the courageous leader who made the decision to go to war and led the procession of triumph, the late President Anwar al-Sadat.

Anwar al-Sadat's life was a series of connected chapters and successive episodes of desperate struggle and strong relentless battle for the sake of Egypt's liberty and dignity. [passage omitted]

History will justly credit Anwar al-Sadat with being the man who made the decision to go to war and the decision to make peace. He made the decision to go to war in the full belief that national responsibility requires us all to let future generations know that the Egyptian fighter fulfilled his duty with great heroism and iron resolve, rejected humiliation, defied the usurper, and raised Egypt's flag over every inch of Egyptian soil after great sacrifices of blood and life.

Thus the immortal victory was achieved, upsetting all international balances of power and beginning new pages in the history of the struggle of the Egyptian people and its vanguard armed forces. The great victory did not distract him from calling for peace.

We had realized from the outset that we did not go to war for the sake of war but waged it to establish objective conditions for peace; to end destruction, suffering, and bloodshed; and to impose respect for the rights of all the region's peoples on the basis of justice and equality. These are the loftiest aims for which a noble struggler and a warrior who had properly understood the lessons of history can aspire.

These historical truths which gave Egypt the respect and appreciation of the world will always be linked with the courage, patriotism, and dauntlessness of Anwar al-Sadat, who was a good son of Egypt, grew up on its chaste earth, drank from its sacred water, and was guided by its lofty values and noble goals. [passage omitted]

Jordan's Husayn Congratulates Mubarak on Tabah

NC0510152288 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1256 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Amman, 5 Oct (MENA)—King Husayn of Jordan today expressed great pleasure at the return of Tabah to Egyptian sovereignty and his profound appreciation of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak for his adherence to the principle of the illegality of the forcible occupation of land.

This was contained in a congratulatory cable which the Jordanian monarch sent to President Husni Mubarak today on the return of Tabah to Egyptian sovereignty.

Following is the text of the cable: His Excellency, Brother Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, it is with overwhelming joy and happiness that I convey the warmest and most heartfelt

congratulations to his excellency, my brother, and to the Arab people in fraternal Egypt on the return of Tabah to the bosom of the homeland and to complete Egyptian sovereignty.

The government and people of Jordan share with me the feelings of pleasure and joy over this epic event, which restored the right and the land to their claimants. Your patriotic and firm stand, as well as your insistence on holding onto justice and right, was a virtue in the process which led to this honorable outcome.

This honorable result emphasizes the holiness of the Arab land, the duty to protect it, and the policy of not relinquishing a single inch under any circumstance or condition. Your wise leadership, courage, and firmness have served to uphold the principle of the illegality of the forcible occupation of another's land and confirmed that UN Security Council Resolution 242 means Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories it forcibly occupied in the June 1967 aggression.

We highly evaluate the consolidation and assertion of this principle by you and the Arab Egyptian people, and wish Your Excellency health and happiness and the Arab people in Egypt prosperity and progress under your triumphant leadership, God willing.

Sudan's Ambassador Meets Ghali, Makes Statement

NC0510192188 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1851 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 5 Oct (MENA)—Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Sudanese Ambassador to Cairo 'Abd al-Latif al-Amin today. Following the meeting, Al-Amin said he had offered congratulations on behalf of Sudan on the occasion of the October anniversary and the recovery of Tabah.

Al-Amin also noted that during the meeting they assessed the resumption of diplomatic relations between Chad and Libya, the return of Acheikh Ibn Oumar's forced to Chad as part of the national reconciliation, and resolution of the border problems between Sudan, Chad, and Libya.

Al-Amin pointed out that his country is currently working to bring Syria's and Egypt's views closer, within the framework of Sudan's efforts to clear the Arab air. He noted that Sudan's State Council vice chairman, Idris al-Banna, had paid a visit to Syria carrying messages from State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani and Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to Syrian officials, noting that Al-Banna arrived in Cairo yesterday.

Concluding, Al-Amin said that Sudan is also trying to bring Syrian and Iraqi views closer and achieve Arab solidarity, despite its problem in southern Sudan. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, he said, will meet with John Garang this year in a bid to resolve the southern problem.

PLO Briefed on European Views on Settlement

PM0510144388 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Oct 88 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Diplomatic Sources Tell AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Egypt Conveyed Europe's Opinion of Provisional Government to PLO"]

[Text] Cairo—Informed diplomatic sources in Cairo have confirmed to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Egypt has informed the PLO of some European states' positions on some of the issues currently being raised that are expected to be presented to the PNC session in Algeria, especially the idea of forming a provisional Palestinian Government.

The sources said the European states, Britain in particular, advised the PLO not to embark on such a step at present, on the grounds that this will not change the situation, because the idea is not based on a legal foundation, since there is no specific territory for such a government. Thus many countries will be unable to recognize it. This could also cause legal controversy.

The sources pointed out that European officials emphasized that the initiation of peace negotiations in which the Palestinians participate would be an indication of recognition of such a government, so it would be better to start peace negotiations first.

The sources added that the European assessment of the situation in the Middle East and the stands adopted by the parties concerned indicates that there is little hope of giving impetus to the peace process. This is because the U.S. Administration does not want to make a move and the Israeli national government is receiving increasing popular support and will continue [in power].

And actually there are no fundamental differences between the Labor Party and the Likud, as the differences emerging between them are nothing but an allocation of roles. And the two superpowers' failure to reach an agreement on the Middle East confirms that they favor the present situation, as it can result in possibilities that are in their interests.

Meanwhile, reports from the Egyptian Embassy in Washington on the results of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's meeting with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid indicate that any agreement concerning the final status of the [West] Bank and Gaza must be agreed upon by the people of these two provinces and that PLO participation in the peace process has always been linked to Israel's approval.

At the same time Palestinian sources in Cairo told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that PLO recognition of Resolutions 242 and 338 would be futile, because there is no quid pro quo for such a concession, as the United States seeks to overlook the PLO in its moves.

Moreover, Israel is not ready to forfeit anything but a tiny part of the [West] Bank and the [Gaza] Strip. In fact it is seeking to apply a kind of autonomy that is much more limited than that specified in the Camp David accords, namely by maintaining a general link between those areas and Israel.

Abu Ghazalah Interviewed on Armed Forces Day

Stresses Forces' Power

NC0610073288 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Telephone interview with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister, minister of defense and war production, and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, by correspondent Siham al-Buluk—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Al-Buluk] This morning you issued an order of the day congratulating the Armed Forces on the 6 October anniversary. What is the meaning of these congratulations on such an anniversary?

[Abu Ghazalah] First of all, I congratulate the Egyptian people, the Armed Forces, and the entire Arab nation on the 15th anniversary of the October victories and on the return of Tabah, which we always believed was Egyptian territory and part of Egyptian soil. I wish everyone many happy returns of the day.

Egypt is in good shape and is always scoring victories and achievements. You must always work to be in the vanguard of this nation through work, perseverance, training, and combat readiness, because there is always tension around us. [passage omitted]

[Al-Buluk] [Passage omitted] The return of Tabah is undoubtedly a victory for Egyptian diplomacy following the military victory. What do you have to say to the people of Sinai, who have recovered all their land?

[Abu Ghazalah] I would first like to say that I disapprove of the term people of Sinai, because the people of Sinai and the people of Egypt are one people.

[Al-Buluk] On the basis that they have sacrificed and seen wars and now they have recovered all their land?

[Abu Ghazalah] Yes, I tell the inhabitants of Sinai, which consists of two governorates: A thousand congratulations on the return of Tabah, and a thousand congratulations on the happy 15th anniversary of the October war victory.

I tell them that the Armed Forces are always prepared to defend Egypt, are on the highest level of preparedness, and are a deterrent force to prevent aggression. [passage omitted]

[Al-Buluk] It is 15 years since the October 1973 victory. How do you see Egypt in October 1988?

[Abu Ghazalah] I see Egypt enjoys a great deal of democracy. Despite its economic difficulties, I see Egypt on a correct course to overcome its economic problems. The most important thing I see now is that our Armed Forces are ready to defend Egypt's soil, people, skies, and waters. The values of the Egyptian people are in their best shape.

God willing, we are on the way to becoming in the near future a deterrent force that will prevent any aggression against Egypt and that will make anyone entertaining the idea of aggression against Egypt realize that he will not gain anything, but will lose a lot. [passage omitted]

On Mideast Nuclear Warheads

NC0610142788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA)—Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has stressed that no political action could have been undertaken to retrieve Sinai and its natural resources, to reopen the Suez Canal, to embark on a new stage of Egyptian economic activities, and to restore Egypt's strong political position in fulfilling its regional and international role had it not been for the 1973 October war. [passage omitted]

In an interview with AL-NASR magazine, which is published monthly by the Egyptian Armed Forces, Abu Ghazalah said that this war had also proved the ability to achieve strategic deception and initiative in war despite the advanced means of electronic spying and satellites, as well as others. [passage omitted]

Responding to a question on the fierce arguments raised by some neighboring states over the possession by a number of Arab countries of medium- and long-range missiles, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that there is nothing to justify this argument.

He added: Various types of surface-to-surface missiles have been deployed in the Middle East region for a long time, as well as some of the equipment that are not manufactured by countries in the region but can be developed by them.

Therefore, those who have contributed to the introduction of this type of armaments are in fact the manufacturing countries, some of which are now raising their voices. The problem, he said, does not lie in the missiles, as the missiles are the means of delivering a destructive force.

The arguments should revolve around the nuclear warheads in the region. These are the destructive force that should not be deployed in the region in order to protect world peace and stability. [passage omitted]

Discusses Area Developments

NC0610163988 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1241 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Interview with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, by radio correspondent Al-Sayyid al-Jamal; date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Al-Jamal] Amid recent developments in the Arab Gulf region, a state of guarded calm prevails between Iran and Iraq. Can we say that this region will enjoy real peace, or is this calm merely indicative of a dormant volcano pending results of the peace talks between the two sides?

[Abu Ghazalah] Let me begin by asking a question. What is the military situation in the Gulf at the moment? After 8 years of war, Iran has finally accepted UN Security Council Resolution 598. We all know that the resolution provides for an immediate cease-fire, which is already being observed, except for minor skirmishes which will not lead to an all-out war as at present.

The second point stressed by the UN resolution is withdrawal to pre-war lines. Iraq's positive role here and its respect for international lines is commendable and should be appreciated.

The third point is exchanging POW's. This is complicated and represents a negotiating card, though the process has already started, albeit at a slow rate. The next point provided in the resolution condemns the use of chemical weapons in the war between Iraq and Iran.

This is a very sensitive, much-discussed subject. We oppose the use of nuclear and chemical weapons in any conflict, because they are destructive weapons which serve neither side.

The resolution also provides for establishing a reconstruction fund for the postwar stage. Action to implement this must be accelerated, because it guarantees steering efforts in the direction of development rather than conflict.

The resolution also provides for forming a UN peacekeeping force. Such a force has already begun its work. We hope it will succeed. Despite hardships encountered during the Iraq-Iran negotiations, the situation calls for patience until real peace has been established. I believe that overcoming problems will avert a war.

[Al-Jamal] How can the Arabs exercise real and full control over the Red Sea, specifically Bab al-Mandab, in view of reports of joint Israeli-Ethiopian activity in the Red Sea?

[Abu Ghazalah] The Red Sea is of considerable strategic importance. Its importance increases because it is a vital vein which allows for the passage of oil from producing areas in the Gulf to Europe, via the Suez Canal. It gained special significance in the wake of the Gulf war, because oil tankers started to carry oil piped from across the Arabian Peninsula to the Red Sea ports.

Hence, the strategic weight shifted from the Gulf to the Red Sea region. Many Arab countries and a few non-Arab states overlook the Red Sea. As the majority, the Arab littoral states should bear the major responsibility for securing this important waterway.

This responsibility does not preclude coordination and cooperation with non-Arab littoral states, so long as these countries are careful to secure international navigation and the passage of individuals, commodities, oil, etc. The best approach is to establish an ad hoc organization to assess threats to the Red Sea.

Of course, we will not forget the mines planted in the Suez Canal and the Red Sea by nonlittoral states, which proves that the littoral states must take the responsibility for securing it. Upon agreement, after due coordination in assessing threats, responsibility can then be distributed among the various countries and suitable military methods necessary for carrying out these roles determined.

We should not forget that the northern and southern ends of the Red Sea are under Arab control and that the Red Sea coast is primarily in the Arab world. This is a grave and urgent responsibility.

[Al-Jamal] What real progress has been made by the Egyptian military industry, particularly where weapons are concerned?

[Abu Ghazalah] I would like to say that the Egyptian military industry has succeeded in meeting the major needs of the Armed Forces through the local manufacture of a large quantity of weapons, equipment, installations, and ammunition.

I would like to assure you that we now have a military technology in the field of armaments and the various types of equipment that is 100 percent Egyptian. This does not mean that we are inventing new weapons or producing under license.

It means that we have our own thinkers and engineers. What we manufacture is based on Egyptian thinking and Egyptian-initiated improvements. I am sure that you agree with me that the development of weapons requires practical experience.

For example, an engineer may design a tank. A tank needs an efficient firing capacity and maneuvering ability and agility. An engineer comes along and designs a huge and very heavy tank to protect the people, forgetting about maneuverability.

The user of this tank in the operational field must have a say in the specifications of any weapon. We have the experience, of course, because in the past 40 years we have fought more than five wars. This is probably unprecedented. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jamal] The exhibition of Egyptian military equipment that was held in the UAE this year was very successful. It resulted in transactions between Egypt and a number of Gulf countries, especially Kuwait, which acquired the Amun missile system and other air defense systems. When and how will the Egyptian military industry become a first-class export industry?

[Abu Ghazalah] Allow me to object to the term transactions, because we make armament agreements with our sister Arab countries mainly for defensive and security purposes. We do not seek a profit out of these agreements, contrary to the implications of the world transactions. No country in the world can achieve 100 percent self-sufficiency in armaments. [passage omitted]

We have to establish an integrated Arab military industry to achieve a high degree of self-sufficiency. The Arabs have the necessary financial resources for the development and modernization of war production, while we have the experience both in warfare and the manufacture of arms. [passage omitted]

The weapons market is open to us. Arab arms purchases in the past 10 years total well over $70 billion. If integration is achieved, we will be able to manufacture arms which meet international efficiency and performance standards. It will be much cheaper than importing arms from abroad.

[Al-Jamal] Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, against the background of the policies of detente between East and West and of the limitation of nuclear arms, we find out that Israel has nuclear reactors in Dimona which are not subject to international control. It has been reported that Israel possesses nuclear weapons. What is the effect of this on the security of the Middle East region and that of Israel's neighbors?

[Abu Ghazalah] Let us first agree on certain facts:

1. Israel is not a signatory of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. The intentions of any state that has not signed the treaty are indicated by the fact that it has not signed it. Therefore, this state's intentions are unknown, or rather dubious.

2. The research, development, and nuclear production centers in Israel are located within and not outside Dimona. They are not subject to international control or even to the control of Israel's friends in the United States or Europe.

3. The effects of the use of nuclear weapons in the region are governed by geographical and natural factors which ensure that both those who launch a nuclear strike and those who receive such a strike would suffer the effects of nuclear radioactivity. They will both be gravely affected.

Take the Chernobyl incident, for example. The effects of the leakage reached as far afield as Turkey, and I think that everyone is aware of the uproar that took place afterward, when the import of goods from the states affected by the radioactivity was banned. I wonder what the results would be if someone were to use an atomic bomb in an area like the Middle East? [passage omitted]

Whether Israel possesses nuclear weapons or not—and let us assume it does—I ask what the international public is doing about it. How come a state can possess nuclear weapons without any control? I believe that this subject should be raised and discussed in the highest political circles.

Views Satellite Technology

NC0710090588 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] [No dateline as received] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has declared that the Armed Forces are prepared to help historians write the history of the October 1973 war now that 15 years have passed.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that we can release some documents on the war, explaining that writing the history of the October war requires an integrated working team and not an individual.

In an interview with a number of Egyptian writers and editors in chief broadcast on Egyptian television last night, Abu Ghazalah explained that the Egyptian Armed Forces benefit greatly from the joint exercises they hold with advanced states.

He said: If we train with the U.S. Air Force, our pilots face F-15, F-18, and F-14 planes, the best and most modern planes in the world. They also come into contact with the very sophisticated electronic devices installed in these planes.

Concerning the Israeli artificial satellite, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that there are about 7,000 artificial satellites in space, a very large figure. The Israeli satellite orbits at a height of 250 km, which leads one to conclude that it is for military purposes.

In this respect, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah noted that both the United States and the Soviet Union had satellites in space during the October 1973 war. Nevertheless, the United States failed to detect Egyptian military preparations. The Egyptian Armed Forces crossed the Suez Canal despite the presence of U.S. satellites, which were more technologically advanced than the present Israeli satellite.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stressed that we have the scientists and technology that would enable us to launch a rocket and an artificial satellite. However, he indicated that the main problem is not surface-to-surface missiles or the artificial satellite, but the attempt by some to embark on a nuclear solution in the Middle East.

Interior Minister Bans Islamic Meetings

JN0610143988 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 4 Oct 88 p 6

[By Majdi Hilmi]

[Text] Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr has issued a decision banning the activities of members of the Islamic groups in universities and mosques and forbidding them by force from holding meetings and gatherings inside the mosques for a period of 1 year.

Badr also ordered the university guards leaders and the State Security investigators in all governorates to follow up the activities of the students belonging to the groups, both inside and outside the universities, to arrest any student who practices religious or political activity on a university campus, and to abort any political conference held by members of the groups inside the university. Badr also issued orders to confront them with force and violence in case they were determined to hold such conferences.

The Interior Ministry, in cooperation with the NDP, began drawing up a plan to isolate members of these groups from the slates of candidates running for the student unions elections in the universities and secondary schools. The day before yesterday, the Interior Ministry declared a state of alert among its ranks in anticipation of student demonstrations on the first day of studying in the Al-Azhar University and some of the colleges of 'Ayn Shams and Asyut universities.

The ministry increased the number of university guards on the gates and consolidated the services of the State Security universities. It also stationed scores of Central Security vehicles on alert in the camps near the above-mentioned universities.

On the other hand, the Al-Uqsur Public Prosecutor office released 22 persons the day before yesterday on their own recognizance. The security forces had arrested those persons when the security forces raided Salah al-Din mosque in Al-Uqsur early last week.

The accused were subjected to savage torture in the Al-Uqsur police station and in the new building of the State Security in revenge for the injury of an officer during the raid. Zaki Badr issued an order to arrest them again and to transfer them to the detention center. Strangely, more than 15 of those arrested do not belong to the Islamic groups.

Last week, the security apparatus launched a large searching campaign in Al-Minya for the leaders of the Al-Minya demonstrations, which were staged at the end of the week before last. Following this campaign, 20 persons were arrested. The security situation in both cities remains tense.

'Fundamentalists' Threaten Headmistress, Teacher

NC0610153188 Paris AFP in English 1523 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, Oct 6 (AFP)—Five Moslem fundamentalists barged into a gym class Wednesday at a Cairo girls' school, threatened instructors and harangued the pupils about the "sinful" nature of sport, police said Thursday.

The school's headmistress told police the young men threatened her and the gym teacher with "death or kidnapping" if they continued to offer gym courses to the girls.

"Sport is sinful," the fundamentalists lectured the schoolgirls before making off aboard a Fiat 128.

The incident occurred in the populous 'Ayn Shams quarter of the Egyptian capital, the scene of violent clashes between police and fundamentalists on August 13 that left at least two people dead.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Envoy to Algerian President

LD0610194388 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1840 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli 6 Oct (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution today sent a special envoy to President Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the FLN, to reassure himself about the facts of the situation in fraternal Algeria following the events witnessed by the capital in the last 2 days.

The brother leader of the revolution has received Brother Abdelkader Hadjar, Algerian ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah, who briefed the leader on the facts of the situation in fraternal Algeria.

Telephones Bendjedid

LD0610194488 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1914 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, 6 oct (JANA)—The brother leader of the revolution today telephoned President Chadli Bendjedid to reassure himself about the situation in fraternal Algeria.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Saudi King's Envoy

LD0610173688 Tripoli JANA in English 1410 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur 6 [October], JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution received yesterday Shaykh (Ali M. Salim), the personal envoy of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Egypt 'Casting Doubt' on Unity With Sudan

LD0710082188 Tripoli JANA in English 1422 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—THE GREEN MARCH [AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR] paper released by the revolutionary committees in Tripoli said yesterday that the present Egyptian regime is casting doubt on the proposal of unity between Al-Jamahiriyah and Sudan.

The paper says that reactionary rulers ever since the times of British colonialism has been active to propogate what was called the Egyptian-British Sudan.

After the absence of British colonialization of Egypt thanks to the pan-Arab struggle in Sudan and Egypt, the reactionaries in Sudan have wanted it to be a reactionary satellite to the reactionary rulers in Egypt.

THE GREEN MARCH has stressed that what is going there is a continuation of the same brain-washing aiming at making Arab Sudan a pawn in the hands of a regime which is itself a pawn in the hands of the imperialists and Zionists.

THE GREEN MARCH paper says that the anti-union campaign between Sudan and Great Al-Jamahiriyah waged by the Egyptian regime is because of the following causes:

—The Egyptian regime is told by the United States to do so.

—This campaign represents the old mentality of the Egyptian regime which regards the Sudan as a satellite to Egypt.

The Egyptian regime has gone too far in its campaign that it has accused the Sudanese Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi of getting a bribe for unity.

This represents an insult to the Sudanese people and democratic parties. The Sudanese people that has waged a revolution and toppled on 6th April the puppet regime of Numayri rejects dependency or even establishing any relation with the defeated regime in Egypt.

The traitorous Egyptian regime cannot but stand against any unionist tendency.

This rabid campaign against the proposal of unity between Great Al-Jamahiriyah and Sudan shows the fear on the part of the Egyptian regime lest the Arab masses in Egypt should close ranks with the Arab masses in Great Al-Jamahiriyah and Sudan to topple the traitorous Egyptian regime.

Anyhow, the time is close at hand when the masses will topple this hateful regime and achieve deliverance.

Radio on Anniversary of Italian Evacuation

NC0710094188 Valletta Voice of the Mediterranean in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] The date 7 October is the anniversary of the evacuation of the Italian colonialists from the Libyan Jamahiriayh. The evacuation took place on 7 October 1970, 1 year after the outbreak of the revolution in Libya.

The Italian community in Libya was in full control of the country's economic installations and services, and their earnings were transferred to European banks.

The largest farms, factories, and banks, bearing names alien to the heritage and environment of the Libyan Arab people, were also controlled by the Italian colonialists.

The Italian presence in Libya was concentrated in Tripoli and Banghazi because they were the centers of economic and commercial life in the country at that time.

The Italians also owned most of the agricultural land in Libya, particularly that along the western coast and the (Kifarah) Valley.

The Libyans mark this day with expressions of joy and happiness because all these farms and installations have been repossessed by their legitimate owners.

It is worth noting that the Libyan Jamahiriyah's relations with Italy are considered good and developing, particularly in the commercial and economic fields.

Morocco

King Hassan Congratulates Gorbachev, Mubarak

LD0410132088 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Rabat, Oct 4 (MAP)—King Hassan II of Morocco addressed messages to the heads of state of Egypt and the Soviet Union and received a cable from Guinea Bissau president while the latter was flying over the Moroccan territory.

In the message to President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, the king expressed feelings of joy and satisfaction at "the news on the decision of the International Arbitration Commission concerning the Tabah strip in favor of Egypt".

The sovereign also congratulated Mubarak "for the return of the strip, dear to Egypt, to the motherland thanks to the efforts you made and the determination you showed to reach the hope for objective".

"We express satisfaction, King Hassan II added, at the victory which is also a victory for the Arab-Islamic nation and pray the Almighty to safeguard you and ensure success to all of us".

The sovereign also sent a congratulation cable to Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the Supreme Soviet and secretary general [as received] of the Soviet Communist Party on the occasion of his accession to the Presidency of the Soviet Union.

In the cable, the Moroccan monarch expressed sincere congratulations and reaffirmed "to Your Excellency our will to carry on and boost cooperation between our two countries for the benefit of our two peoples".

The sovereign added "undoubtedly your new office will enable you to exert further efforts for the settlement of peace, justice and stability, worldwide".

In the message to the sovereign, President Joao Bernardo Vieillera of Guinea Bissau said: "It is a pleasure for me at the moment I am flying over the territory of a sisterly country to address Your Majesty my warm greetings, wishing you and the Moroccan people health and happiness".

Soviet Embassy Begins Receiving Satellite TV

LD0410222788 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] Rabat, 4 Oct (MAP)—On Monday evening [3 October] Soviet Ambassador in Rabat Malik Fazylov presided over a ceremony marking the inauguration of the reception of Moscow satellite television programs at the embassy headquarters.

On this occasion Mr Fazylov expressed his heartfelt thanks to the Ministries of the Interior and Information, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and Posts and Telecommunications, for their crucial assistance in bringing to fruition this project which is so important in both personal and professional terms for Soviet people in Rabat.

"People who are far away from their homeland are nostalgic about the country", Mr Fazylov stated and added: "Now we can follow the news in our country and the implementation of the policy of perestroika".

We have always found Moroccan officials to be helpful and understanding and this encourages us to step up and improve our work to consolidate and develop friendship and cooperation between Morocco and the USSR, he concluded.

Sudan

Spokesman Exposes SPLA Radio 'Misinformation'

EA0610142888 Omdurman National Unity Radio in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Yesterday, Monday, the General Headquarters issued a full statement on the SPLA's claim to have exterminated the 'Ibn al-Walid forces operating between Keyala and Torit.

An official Armed Forces spokesman said that the statement was being issued to explain the facts and expose SPLA Radio misinformation.

The spokesman said that the 'Ibn al-Walid forces had carried out their duties with confidence and high efficiency. In repeated clashes with the rebels between Keyala and Torit, they had lost 21 martyrs and 7 missing in action.

The forces alleged by the rebel radio to have been exterminated, numbering 395 soldiers and 5 officers, arrived safely in Torit with all their equipment and materiel. [passage omitted]

Army Chief on Evacuation of East Equatoria Region

JN0610184288 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Oct (SUNA)—Lieutenant General Mahdi Babu Nimr, chief of staff, has said that the recent intensification of operations in Kalakila region in East Equatoria is part of a plan whose execution began with the occupation of Kapoeta late last year to control access roads to Equatoria and move operations to the province.

Babu Nimr told the Armed Forces newspaper published today that since last September Keyala and neighboring regions have been under intense pressure. There have also been attempts to besiege towns and garisons but these were repulsed by the Armed Forces.

The second half of September saw stepped up supplies of heavy weapons, the chief of staff added. This led to intensified pressure on the Keyala garrison with the city being subjected to daily artillery shelling, thus confirming that rebels there has been receiving unlimited support.

Under the circumstances, said the chief of staff, on 28 September, it was decided to evacuate the region and move toward Torit.

Ethiopian Bombing Halts Locust Operations

JN0610190988 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Kassala, 6 Oct (SUNA)—Locust combat operations on the Eritrea-Sudan border have been discontinued following the recall of teams working there as a result of Ethiopian bombing of Quqan and Qarqur. This was disclosed to SUNA by 'Ali Muhammad 'Ali, the plant protection chief in Kassala.

He said combat operations elsewhere are proceeding well even though swarms of locust have begun arriving in the Eastern Province from Eritrea and other places from Sudan's heartland, where three planes are active and land locust operations are continuing despite the insufficient number of vehicles.

Rebel Commander Condemns Islamic Law Bill

EA0610184188 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] In a statement to the SPLA radio, Commander Lam Akol Ajawin, alternate member of the SPLA-SPLM Military-Political High Command, has described the criminal bill submitted for debate by the Constituent Assembly as religious folly and a well-orchestrated design exclusively aimed at undermining our people's unity and exterminating their democratic gains.

He said the Movement totally rejects the bill in principle as well as the procedure by which it was submitted for debate. In principle, the Movement, on its democratic nationalist basis, opposes the application of Islamic Law or any other religious law in a country like Sudan which embraces many religions and nationalities. Inasmuch as the criminal law now put to the Constituent Assembly aims at applying the very laws of Numayri—although the name is different—it is natural for the people to oppose it.

Commander Lam Akol Ajawin described the mass indignation being expressed in the capital against these laws as a splendid popular referendum conclusively proving mass adherence to the principles of the March-April uprising—the entrenchment of democracy and the achievement of a just and permanent peace in our country.

But none of this can be achieved except in the context of the Koka Dam Resolutions, one of the most important of which calls for the abolition of the September [1983 Islamic] Law and similar laws.

Al-Sadiq's stance and determination that these laws be approved constitute a retrograde step and a deadly thrust against all efforts that have been and continue to be made to achieve peace in the country.

Al-Sadiq has thus isolated himself from the peace process and chosen the road of war not only against the Movement but the entire Sudanese people. The masses will never abandon the legitimate right they wrested to a decent life under justice, equality, and progress.

Regard the procedure, Commander Lam Akol said: No government which respects itself and the intellect of the people can put before the Assembly a bill disputed within the Council of Ministers itself, as indicated by the conflicting statements being issued by the ministers of the May Concord [pun linking Numayri's era with the recently-announced Government of National Concord].

Parliamentary convention demands that the government present one bill to the Constituent Assembly, accompanied by an explanatory memorandum on which debate will be based.

The government of Al-Sadiq and [Hasan] al-Turabi has not followed this legal convention and members of the Constituent Assembly are bewildered by what is being currently debated. Is it a government bill or an individual bill presented by Al-Turabi?

Commander Lam Akol Ajawin continued: If it is a government bill, then it is rendered null and void by contravening the above-mentioned legal procedure. If it is an individual bill, it is even worse and more astonishing, because Al-Turabi is not a member of the August Assembly.

With regard to an alternative for these laws, Commander Lam Akol said the movement has clarified its attitude, which is that the September Laws were imposed on the people and that following the disappearance of those laws, the laws that directly preceded them should be reinstated. This specifically means the reinstatement of the 1974 laws, which are free from articles restricting liberties.

The lawyers union made laudable efforts to present alternative draft laws in 1986. These laws essentially reflect what the Movement aspires to. Accordingly, they could be applied pending the convening of a constitutional conference and the participation of all in drafting laws to govern the new Sudan.

In conclusion, Commander Lam Akol called on all the Sudanese masses, as represented in their parties, organizations, trade unions and unions, to stand as one man against this onslaught by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and Al-Turabi and to intensify the struggle and expand the resistance until these unjust laws, which seek to disrupt and undermine the country's unity, are withdrawn.

SPLA Radio Reports Raid Near Juba Airport

EA0510224088 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Eleven enemy soldiers were killed and 25 were wounded in a raid mounted by units of the Bahr al-Naam special force under the direct command of Alternate Commander (Dud Damakoch Malwal), and overall command of Commander Kuol Manyan Juk, alternate member of the Military-Political High Command and operational commander for central southern Sudan, on enemy Army positions in the (Pete) area close to Juba Airport on 24 September. [passage omitted]

Tunisia

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

PM0510105688 Tunis LE RENOUVEAU in French 29 Sep 88 pp 6,7

["Text" of speech by Foreign Minister Abdelhamid Escheikh to UN General Assembly in New York on 27 September]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Tunisia has always shown the importance it attaches to the spirit and letter of the UN charter and has made this one of the constants of its foreign policy and a principle governing its bilateral relations and its stances on the international scene.

Tunisia has always striven to support the United Nations, to observe its principles, and to defend its noble objectives, because it is aware that the principles and objectives laid down in the charter and the values enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are among the most precious achievements of contemporary history.

Guided by these principles, we have completely reshaped the Tunisian political scene since the change which took place on 7 November 1987 to ensure that our citizens play a part in decision-making and the exercise of responsibility under the Constitution. The aim of this reshaping has been to respond to the citizens' legitimate aspirations and their authentic cultural values. [passage omitted]

In the international sphere, the new Tunisia has reaffirmed the guidelines of its foreign policy, namely the defense of what is right and of justice and freedom, and its intention of honoring its pledges within the context of a strict respect for its sovereignty and independence.

In the statement he made on 7 November 1987, Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali emphasized the importance Tunisia attaches to strengthening its Arab and Muslim identity and its desire to work resolutely to build the Greater Arab Maghreb on the basis of common interests and a common destiny.

Similarly, Tunisia, together with fraternal countries, is still making great efforts to improve and harmonize relations with these countries, leaving aside past incidents, in order to impart the necessary impetus to the process of building the Greater Maghreb and thus giving practical expression to the desire of the peoples and governments of the region to establish broad and multifaceted cooperation, the ultimate objective being to reach a state of intrinsic complementarity in the framework of a Maghreb community without borders and without obstacles, a community which is strong and coherent.

We have thus succeeded in creating a climate likely to eliminate sources of tension and to establish constructive dialogue. This has enabled us to create the objective conditions vital to starting the building of the Greater Maghreb in a spirit of harmony and concord.

The age in which we live is an age of blocs and regional groups which call for joint integrated action by our countries. This is the essential precondition for ensuring our survival, safeguarding our sovereignty, and administering our affairs in the best possible way to make the Greater Arab Maghreb a factor contributing to stability and hence peace and security in the region.

In this connection, we warmly welcome the outline of a just and lasting settlement to the West Sahara question and have great hopes that the UN Secretary general's constant efforts will be crowned with success.

Mr Chairman, the period which has passed since our last session has been characterized by very positive developments in the sphere of international relations. This means that the current session is being held in a more favorable climate and this seems to augur well for the start of an era of accord and detente.

The signs of this detente have been obvious since the signing of the INF Treaty by the United States and the Soviet Union in Washington on 8 December 1987 and the summit meetings between the two countries' leaders.

Indeed, these developments contributed greatly to easing tension and stemming regional conflicts—long a source of great anxiety for the international community and a destabilizing factor in many regions of the world. We therefore welcome this development and hope that all sincere people will take concerted action to settle the chronic conflicts which have hitherto been insoluble, dispel feelings of hatred and bitterness, and open up new prospects for peaceful coexistence and international accord.

It is both strange and deplorable to note that, despite this atmosphere of detente, the international community is saying nothing about a policy based on constant aggression, force, occupation, expansionism, and domination and defies all international laws and rules, and all the rules of morality—namely Israel's policy in the Middle East.

The situation in the occupied Palestinian territories resulting from the relentless campaigns of repression launched by the Israeli occupation against the defenseless Palestinian populations since the start of the heroic uprising in December 1987 is deteriorating day by day.

This is demonstrated by the growing number of innocent Palestinians killed, injured, detained, and deported, and the range of coercive measures which the occupation authorities are taking on a daily basis in violation of UN resolutions and international agreements, particularly the fourth Geneva convention in 1949.

In recent months, the Security Council has been asked to examine this dangerous situation many times and has adopted resolutions condemning these practices, asking Israel to observe the Geneva Convention, and stressing the need to urgently reach a just and lasting settlement to the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Mr Chairman, the Palestinian people's uprising has shown the whole world that this struggling people, who aspire to freedom and dignity, are more determined than ever to give their lives to win back their rights and dignity, and that repression, however fierce it might be, will not deter them.

The PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and all the Arab countries, have constantly reaffirmed their desire to reach a just and comprehensive peace settlement based on international law, as established by UN resolutions, and to do so in the framework of a Middle East peace conference organized under UN auspices with equal participation by all parties concerned, including the PLO and permanent members of the Security Council, to restore the Palestinian people's legitimate right to determine their future and create an independent state, to guarantee Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, and to strengthen peace and security in the region.

In this same region, fraternal Lebanon is experiencing a tragic situation—the direct result of the colonization policy implemented by Israel since its creation. Indeed, after occupying part of its territory and attacking its sovereignty on numerous occasions, Israel has striven to sow dissent and discord on its territory, revive internal quarrels, and spark off massacres and destruction.

We welcomed the signing of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan and its implementation, especially because this result demonstrated the United Nations' special role as a framework for dialogue and for solving conflicts on the basis of law.

The great efforts of the secretary general and his aides and all the peace-loving forces made a great contribution to the rapid signing of this agreement. Tunisia has always called for Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence to be respected and for the Afghan people to exercise their right to opt for the government of their choice.

Noting with satisfaction the continuation of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan in accordance with the pledges of the USSR government, Tunisia expresses hope that all the sides concerned will find the best way to implement the Geneva agreement as effectively as possible.

The fact that our organization has been able to resume its rightful role in establishing peace and settling regional conflicts is a source of great satisfaction to us.

Indeed, after contributing to the settlement of the Afghan question and motivated by the same spirit, it has succeeded in ending the fighting between Iran and Iraq after great efforts.

It was very painful for Tunisia to see two fraternal countries, to which it is linked by religion, tearing each other apart in this destructive war, and, in the Arab League, its seven-man committee, the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations, it constantly appealed to the two sides to use dialogue to settle this conflict in order to establish a just and honorable peace according to international law and UN resolutions.

We welcomed Iran's acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598 (1987)—a resolution which Iraq accepted immediately after it was adopted—and we constantly called for this acceptance so that peace and security could be established and the region's stability maintained.

We hope that the two sides will succeed in overcoming all obstacles so that they can open a new chapter once and for all and establish ties of fraternity and good-neighborly relations with respect for each country's sovereignty and political choices, thus restoring peace and security in the region, paving the way for sincere and fruitful cooperation, and removing the specter of conflict and wasted energy. [passage omitted]

The state of international economic relations calls for a radical change in some factors which affect development, such as protectionist policies, the deterioration in the terms of trade, inflation, and the increase in the debt burden.

The path leading to the revival of our countries' economies is therefore still full of obstacles. Tunisia has made a number of proposals as a contribution to the search for solutions to the crisis. Indeed, in a message he sent to the last Toronto summit, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali proposed:

1—the partial or complete cancelation of the debt owed by the least developed countries.

2—a limit on debt repayments by other countries to between 15 and 25 percent of export revenue.

3—the cancelation or reduction of interest on all public loans.

4—the establishment of a system to convert medium-term loans into bonds repayable over 10 to 20 years, especially in the case of the African countries with the biggest debts.

In addition, a detailed examination should be made of the world situation with a view to establishing a new international monetary order.

Although the structural adjustment programs which the crisis has imposed on us have strengthened our credibility, the fact remains that our peoples are being asked to make great sacrifices. The industrialized countries—largely responsible for starting and continuing the crisis—must therefore join us in seriously examining ways to restructure international economic relations and their own economies, and not make do with temporary action when the crisis grows worse.

Indeed, it is now obvious to all that the industrialized countries' future is largely linked to Third World development and industrialization.

We still think that the adoption of the final text of the seventh UNCTAD session demonstrated a desire to continue and expand dialogue in a serious way. We also think that the proposal made by the developing countries at the last summer session of the Economic and Social Council provides an excellent opportunity for starting such dialogue in the framework of an extraordinary General Assembly session at summit level to examine the world economic situation and impart new impetus to it by the reactivation of economic growth and the development of the developing countries.

In our view, this session should lead to a consensus which will provide a new basis for international economic relations. Convening it in the near future would make it possible to take advantage of the commercial negotiations to be held in Montreal in December 1988 in the framework of the Uruguay Round.

Mr Chairman, the peoples of the whole world are turning to our organization for the establishment of an international order based on law, justice, and equal opportunity, because, in the final analysis, the UN organization is the last hope for a happy future for the whole of mankind.

Bahrain

Chief of Staff Leaves for Turkey 3 Oct

JN0310100088 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Text] Manama, 3 Oct (WAKH)—Staff Brigadier General Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force, left Manama for Turkey this morning on a visit of several days at the invitation of the Turkish Defense Ministry.

The Bahraini military official will hold talks with Turkish officials on bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the military field.

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts at UN

LD0510090088 Kuwait KUNA In English 0801 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] United Nations, Oct 5 (KUNA)—Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah discussed Tuesday with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar the state of the negotiations in the Iran-Iraq war.

Perez de Cuellar briefed Shaykh Sabah about Saturday's round of direct talks the foreign minister of Iraq, Tariq 'Aziz, and his Iranian countepart, 'Ali Akbar Velayati, had under his auspices. The two officials also discussed the future prospects for such talks and what the secretary-general (?intends) to do next.

Shaykh Sabah also met Tuesday with the foreign minister of Nepal, Shailendra K. Upadhyaya. They discussed the bilateral (?connections) between their two countries and the Iran-Iraq peace talks.

These topics and the peace prospects in the Middle East were discussed between Shaykh Sabah and his Turkish counterpart Mesut Yilmaz.

With the foreign minister of Democratic Yemen 'Abd al-Aziz al-Dali, Shaykh Sabah discussed, besides these topics, Al-Dali's forthcoming visit to Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah also discussed with the foreign minister of Yugoslavia, Budimir Loncar, bilateral relations, the Iran-Iraq peace talks, and peace prospects in the Middle East. Besides, the two officials discussed the next non-aligned summit due to open in Belgrade in September 1989.

Shaykh Sabah later in the day attended a dinner hosted by the foreign ministes of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in honour of the president of the 43rd U.N. General Assembly, Dante Caputo of Argentina.

Shaykh Sabah was accompanied in all these meetings by Kuwaiti Ambassador to the U.N. Muhammad Abulhasan.

Oman

Ministry Official Receives PDRY Delegation

JN0410152088 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Oct 88

[Text] His Highness Haythan ibn Tariq ibn Taymur, Foreign Ministry undersecretary for political affairs, received the PRDY economic delegation led by Hasan Mahmud Hubayshi, PDRY deputy minister of industry, trade, and supply, who is currently visiting the country. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote cooperation in economic and trade areas.

Sultan Qabus Appoints Ambassador to Algeria

JN0310132788 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Oct 88

[Summary] Sultan Qabus has issued a decree appointing Rashid ibn Nasir ibn Sulayman al-Lamki ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria.

Saudi Arabia

Communist Party Statement Denounces Executions

NC0610094388 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Saudi Communist Party, in a statement distributed in West Beirut yesterday, strongly condemned what it called the policy of religious dictums and the dirty use of Islamic principles to hand down death sentences against those who promote ideas, beliefs, or principles or who advocate a national or democratic trend.

In its statement, the Saudi Communist Party explained that this is not the first time that the Saudi regime has taken advantqage of religious dictums to oppress and terrorize the masses. While stressing that the party does not approve of the acts of sabotage, it noted that these acts are the outcome of the regime's policy.

The statement appealed to international political, religious, and democratic institutions, as well as key world figures, to express their solidarity with the Saudi masses.

United Arab Emirates

AL-ITTIHAD Reports State Minister's Address

JN0610165388 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 5 Oct 88 p 1, 21

[Text] New York [No date as published] (WAM)—The UAE has lauded the positive developments that the world has witnessed on the front of international relations and the UN contribution to working out solutions to numerous, complex regional problems.

This came in the speech at the UN General Assembly last night by His Excellency Rashid 'Abdallah, state minister for foreign affairs. His excellency said these developments mark an important political turning point in international relations heralding a new era. Welcoming these accomplishments in the name of the UAE, he hoped they will be used to further peaceful coexistence and cooperation toward a more developed and loftier stage in international relations based on mutual respect and equality among nations and the fredom and independence of all peoples.

In its address to the 43d UN General Assembly session, the UAE urged the superpowers to maintain the favorable political climate that they have developed and to work to make it progress to encompass the whole spectrum of relations between the countries of their respective military blocs.

The UAE called for a renewal of faith in the United Nations and its effectiveness. It urged that the UN role be reinforced through a commitment to the world body's charter, especially by the major powers. The UAE emphasized that the United Nations has become the underpinning of the future international order.

His Excellency Rashid 'Abdallah noted the UAE's welcome of Iran's recent acceptance of Security Council Resolution No 598—the framework for a settlement between the two Muslim neighbors. The UAE, he added, sees the cease-fire agreement and subsequent peaceful dialogue as a key turning point in regulating and conducting their future ties.

He hoped this gesture will culminate in an agreement on the terms of a just, peaceful settlement precluding the need to resort to arms again. The UAE looks forward to a state of peace and security in the Gulf—a just and acceptable peace whereby inter-Gulf relations are based on neighborliness and noninterference in domestic affairs, his excellency said.

Rashid 'Abdallah expressed the UAE's regret that the Mideast crisis and its heart, the Palestinian cause, are still riding at anchor, constituting a hotbed of tension as remote as ever from a peaceful solution despite the thaw in international relations and a worldwide trend to resolve regional conflicts. He said the Palestinian people are still experiencing victimization, imprisonment, and torture under the yoke of Israeli occupation. He pointed out that, supported by the United States, Israel has been placing obstacles before the international conference, which now enjoys worldwide support.

One of the superpowers is fully embracing Israel's belligerent policies, refusing to acknowledge the existence of a victimized people, who are denied their fundamental rights. An outstanding feature of the Palestinian people's struggle, 'Abdallah continued, is their clinging to freedom, independence, and resistance to occupation. He was certain this struggle will climax in freedom and the establishment of an indpendent Palestinian state.

He expressed the UAE's concern over the situation in Lebanon, stressing that the country will not recover before Israel evacuates Lebanese territory and ceases to meddle in Lebanon's internal affairs and perpetrate agression against its cities and villages.

The UAE urged the Lebanese brothers to work to overcome their diferences and end their disputes through free dialogue so Lebanon can regain its genuine, normal role as a pioneer of civilization and progress.

On the world economic order, his excellency said the improvement in the political global situation has not been matched economically. He cited severe structural defects in the economic order, producing instability and a decline in the prices of raw materials.

He indicated that protectionist policies, discriminatory practices, and trade restrictions against developing nations' exports, adversely affect development efforts and subsequently exacerbate their indebtedness. His excellency called for bolstering the spirit of cooperation, reactivating the role of international economic bodies, pursuing more flexible policies by advanced nations, and introducing structural reforms in the system of international economic relations.

Jordan's Al-Qasim Delivers Message, Departs

JN0510193488 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Oct (WAKH)—Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court, left Abu Dhabi this evening following 2-day visit to the UAE.

During the visit, Al-Qasim delivered a message to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, president of the UAE, from Jordan's King Husayn on bilateral relations and issues of joint interest.

Yemen Arab Republic

Prime Minister Meets Iraqi Interior Minister

JN0610112888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Sanaa, 6 Oct (INA)—YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani met here today with Iraqi Interior Minister Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab currently visiting Sanaa.

The interior minister told an INA correspondent in Sanaa that the meeting dealt with the strong relations between the two fraternl countries and ways to expand bilateral cooperation in all fields.

The interior minister arrived here yesterday and met with YAR Interior Minister 'Abdallah Barakat. They discussed various aspects of cooperation in the areas of interest to both Iraqi and YAR interior ministries.

U.S. Grants Immunity to 'Zionist Officials'

JN0710123688 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] As part of the strong cooperation between the U.S. Administration and the Zionist entity, the U.S. Government yesterday decided to grant diplomatic immunity to approximately 50 Zionist officials working in the Zionist military procurement missions as well as in the Zionist trade mission in the United States.

MENA has said the U.S. Administration decided to regard these missions as being annexed to the Zionist consulate in New York, so those working in them will enjoy diplomatic immunity.

This decision was made following a meeting held in New York last week between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Zionist counterpart, Shim'on Peres.

Joint Meetings With Romanian Delegation Begin

JN0610113088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA)—Preparatory meetings of the Iraqi-Romanian joint committee for trade, economic, and technical cooperation began today.

The Transport and Communications Ministry undersecretary chaired the Iraqi side in these meetings while the Romanian side was chaired by Robin Rabish, deputy finance minister. [name and title as received]

Three working committees were formed to follow up implementation of the joint cooperation program in the trade, financial, economic, and cultural fields as well as the projects being implemented by Romanian companies in Iraq.

Minister Returns From Algeria; Minutes Signed

JN0510151688 Baghdad INA in English 1415 GMT 5 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, Oct. 5, INA—Mr. Muhammad Hamzah, Iraqi Minister of transport and communications early today returned here after heading Iraq's delegation to meetings of the Iraqi-Algerian joint committee for economic, cultural and technical cooperation, recently concluded in the Algerian capital.

During the meetings, a minutes for mutual cooperation in economic, industrial and trade fields was concluded.

Under the minutes, volume of commodity exchange would be expanded, cultural, technical, agricultural and verinary cooperation be enlarged and the two countries would exchange technical expertise and delegations.

Hostage Negotiations 'Still Going on Near Geneva'
TA0710105688 Tel Aviv THE NATION in English 7 Oct 88 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive" report by Giyora Shamir]

[Text] Two weeks before Indian hostage Mithileshwar Singh was released from captivity in Beirut, South Korean Oil Minister Yi Pong-so visited Tehran to sign an agreement to supply tens of millions of dollars worth of spare parts for American-made weapons, including parts for the US-made F-5s used in the Iranian Air Force.

Under standard agreements between the US and countries licensed to manufacture US-designed weapons, approval to sell such products to a third country must come from Washington.

The agreement is only one of a long series of oblique moves between Washington—which in January sent US passport holders who are binationals to check on the physical condition of hostages in Lebanon—and Tehran, which is troubled by its lack of control over the hostage takers.

THE NATION has learned that a sharp row between the radical Hizballah (Party of God) and Iran caused an eve-of-release switch of Singh for American Alan Steen, who was scheduled to be the first of nine hostages to be set free as part of a package deal between the US and Iran.

Hizballah, a Shi'a group, is accusing Iran of reneging on its promise to obtain a Western guarantee of immunity for the hostage holders, who were not the original captors but inherited the group from other radicals now living in Tehran.

One part of the payoff to Hizballah has been agreed upon—a $7 million ransom for the hostages' release—but Shi'a leaders are concerned that they may not live to spend it.

Iran has not succeeded in getting the US to guarantee amnesty for the hostage holders. To show its displeasure, but in order to live up to the spirit if not the letter of the agreement, Hizballah released an Indian rather than an American. It is not known to what extent the amnesty problem is delaying the other hostages' release.

The ransom is to be paid by Iran because the US has refused to exchange money for the hostages, a demand of the Hizballah. Instead, commissions on Iranian purchases in the US are to be earmarked by Iranian and Lebanese businessmen for Hizballah.

A group of more than 15 US dual nationals has been active in brokering the negotiations, still going on near Geneva and which have also been held in Paris and Frankfurt.

As part of the deal, the US has undertaken to release $5-6 billion in frozen Iranian funds held by US banks, to cancel the arms embargo on Iran and provide economic and military aid for the rebuilding of war-shattered Iran.

On Tehran's military shopping list are F-15 and F-16 jet fighters and Hawkeye electronic surveillance aircraft.

Singh was freed 72 hours after THE NATION reported last Friday that "the US and Iran have secretly hammered out an agreement that, if all goes according to plan, will see the release of five American hostages on or about October 7."

In mid-January, two US citizens who are part of a much larger group of at least 15 "intermediaries" holding foreign passports visited Beirut to see two US hostages, one of whom is thought to be journalist Terry Anderson, the longest-held foreigner captured in Lebanon, who disappeared on March 16, 1985.

The intermediary group is composed of Lebanese- and Iranian-Americans, all resident in the West, who have been acting in a private capacity as middlemen. They were chosen for their close personal or business relation—in some case family ties—with members of the Iranian government or with Shi'a radicals in Lebanon.

The intermediaries' activities helped prepare the ground for the US-Iran negotiations now in progress. Earlier this year, they were told to obtain direct proof that the hostages were alive.

Not content with the usual notes and videotapes, they asked to see at least two captives in the flesh. Hizballah responded by taking two of the middlemen to a house in Nabi Sha'th, a Shi'a village south of Ba'albakk in the Al-Biqa' Valley, to which two of the hostages had been moved specially for the inspection.

The hostages were viewed briefly. No words were exchanged and the intermediaries left satisfied.

'Breakthrough' Achieved in Ties With Bulgaria
TA0710090888 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Oct 88 p 2

[Report by Gad Li'or]

[Text] A breakthrough has been achieved in commercial and economic relations between Israel and Bulgaria.

This was announced by Uri Dan, a journalist accompanying Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon on his visit to Bulgaria.

It was further noted that a change is emerging in relations between the Eastern bloc and Israel in the wake of the visits Minister Sharon has made over the last few weeks to Bucharest, Warsaw, and Sofia.

Ways to promote bilateral relations along practical lines in the near future have been discussed in the talks Sharon has been holding with the most senior representatives of the Bulgarian authorities.

Minister Sharon arrived in Bulgaria from the United States last Tuesday and was greeted by representatives of the Bulgarian Government.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 0600 GMT on 7 October notes that "a senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official will confer with Bulgarian representatives next week to discuss the promotion of bilateral relations and the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations at some level." The reporter goes on to say that "Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon's visit to Bulgaria is a mystery. Sharon did not inform the Foreign Ministry about the visit. Asked about it, a Bulgarian source in New York also did not know about the visit."]

Official To Meet Bulgarian UN Ambassador
TA0710114288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] The assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry, Yesha'yahu 'Anug, has left for New York to meet the Bulgarian ambassador to the United Nations and continue the talks on the restoration of diplomatic relations between Israel and Bulgaria.

This follows the recent meeting between Shim'on Peres and the Bulgarian foreign minister and a visit by an Israel official to Sofia.

Bulgaria has indicated that it intends to follow the example of Poland and Hungary, which have established interest offices in Israel.

Cooperative Projects With PRC, India Considered
TA0610145288 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Oct 88 p 7

[Report by Gad Li'or]

[Text] Israel and the PRC are cooperating in fish breeding. It was learned yesterday that several months ago the Chinese approached Israeli researchers at the Marine and Geomathematic Geology Department of the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure.

They expressed interest in special methods developed in Israel for the breeding of fish in freshwater lakes. The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem was immediately informed of the matter.

The Chinese have informed Israel that they are now intensively studying possibilities for strengthening relations with Israel in this field. An Israeli fish breeding expert recently spent time in the PRC. He participated in a scientific conference in which he presented the findings of his research.

Recently Rajendra Patchuri, the Indian prime minister's adviser on energy affairs, informed Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal that he plans to visit Israel in early December.

The Indian researcher, who heads the Indian National Institute for Energy Studies, informed Minister Shahal that India is considering joint projects between Israeli organizations and industrial plants in India.

They have shown interest in purchasing turbines of the Ormat type in Israel. Minister Shahal reported on these developments yesterday to Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Ministry top officials.

Colombian National Defense Minister Visits
TA0610202188 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Colombian National Defense Minister General Rafael Molina Samudio has arrived on an official visit to Israel. He is accompanied by the Colombian Air Force commander and other senior officers. The minister will tour military industries plants and IDF bases.

Our army affairs correspondent reports that a deal amounting to approximately $200 million, involving the sale of 12 Kfir aircraft to Colombia, is in the works. The national defense minister is also interested in Israel's war against terrorism in view of his own country's internal terror problems.

Center-Shinuy Movement Runs Election Ad
TA0610143088 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Oct 88 p 6

[Center-Shinuy Movement election advertisement: "We Have Answers!"—ad headline; ad published in the form of questions and answers and includes names and pictures of 11 candidates running for 12th Knesset]

[Text] 1. What is the Center-Shinuy Movement and what are its positions?

Center-Shinuy is a political bloc made up of three parties: Shinuy, the Independent Liberals, and the Liberal Center.

Center-Shinuy is the only political body combining an aspiration for peace based on compromise, a socioeconomic concept encouraging a free and enterprising economy, the protection of individual rights, and opposition to religious coercion.

2. Could voting for Center-Shinuy help establish a narrow-based government by the Likud and the religious parties?

No!!! We will not be partners in a government formed by the Likud and the religious parties. Such a government might drag us into another war, turn Israel into a binational state, and take us back to the destructive and irresponsible economic situation that characterized the Likud during the years it was in exclusive power.

3. What is the difference between Center-Shinuy and the Alignment?

The Alignment invented the partisan-bureaucratic method which ran the economy, a method which leads to economic failures and enslaves the citizen to bureaucracy for the rest of his life.

The devastating failure of Solel Boneh, Koor, Hasne, Alliance, and Milu'ot [Histadrut-run firms] stems from the Alignment's incorrect perception of everything pertaining to the running of the economy. We believe in a free economy encouraging growth and creativity.

4. Why did we join the national unity government and why did we leave it?

Shinuy decided to join the government in order to contribute to the national endeavors of saving the economy from the collapse which was threatening as a result of the Likud's irresponsible policy and of getting Israel out of the Lebanese quagmire.

After the Likud ministers categorically rejected the agreement reached by Peres and Husayn in London to launch the peace process within the framework of an international conference, we could not remain part of a government that prevented a solution based on peace, and we decided to get out of it. The political freeze created by the Likud is one of the reasons for the outbreak of the uprising in the territories.

5. What did Amnon Rubinstein do in his capacity as communications minister?

During his term in office, the law on cable television and satellite broadcasts was passed and the second television channel began operating. About 500,000 new private telephones and thousands of public telephones were installed. The Postal Authority was set up to operate on a commercial basis, considerably improving the services offered to the public.

6. What is Center-Shinuy's political position?

Peace has a chance!

We strive for a peace freeing Israel from the cycle of war and bloodshed, and preventing it from becoming a binational state where we would rule over another people.

The peace agreement would be based on the principle of land for peace. Israel's security would be guaranteed by secure border adjustments, security arrangements, and the demilitarization of evacuated zones.

The uprising in the territories clearly proves that there can be no peace with the Arab world if there is no peace with the Palestinian people who are our main rivals. We believe the solution of this problem lies in the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation.

If the PLO unequivocally recognizes Israel and renounces terrorism we would be prepared to conduct negotiations with it.

7. What is Center-Shinuy's economic position?

We are not socialists. We support the concept of a free economy based on initiative and competition. In our opinion, this is the only way to bring about an increase in wages and salaries.

We demand a reduction in the government's involvement in the economy and in bloated public institutions. We will take action to reduce income taxes and national insurance rates and do away with discrimination against the self-employed expressed by double taxation of the same income, such as the surtax.

8. What is Center-Shinuy's attitude on state-religion affairs?

We advocate equality for the various movements in Judaism, and individual freedom in religious affairs, and we object to religious coercion and ultraorthodox Jewish violence. We are fighting to do away with the scandalous wholesale exemptions from military service granted to members of the ultraorthodox Jewish community.

9. What is the difference between Center-Shinuy and the Citizens' Rights Movement [CRM]?

We do not oppose everything in principle. We are people of action. We joined the government to be part of the action, and we quit it when our positions required as much.

In the last few years, after it absorbed a group of former SHELI [left-wing party] members, CRM embraced a socialist point of view which is substantially different from ours.

For example, CRM objected to the economic program which curbed inflation and lowered tax rates. CRM members adopted populist positions and supported government subsidization of failing industries whose chances of recovery were nil.

[Signed] The Center-Shinuy Movement.

Poll Shows Alignment Lead After Election Ads

TA0710111888 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Oct 88 p A4

[Text] At MA'ARIV's request, the Israel Institute for Public Opinion and Consumption Habits carried out a survey among some 500 people, based on a sample compiled by Dr Moshe Barbie. The poll was held immediately after the television election advertisements. Twenty-five per cent of those polled reported that they have still not decided which party to vote for.

Question 1: If the elections were held today, for whom would you vote?

According to the answers, the 12th Knesset would be as follows:

Alignment	43
Likud	39
Right-wing parties	11
Left-wing parties	9
Religious	10
Communists and Arab parties	8
Total	120

Question 2: Did you decide this week or beforehand?

Ninety-six percent of those who have already decided said they made their decision over a week ago. Some 4 percent made their decision in the past week.

Question 3: Would you prefer a government headed by the Likud, the left wing, or a national unity government?

1) An analysis of the results, including the undecided:
36 percent favor a national unity government
33 percent favor a right-wing government
30 percent favor a left-wing government

2) An analysis of the results, excluding the undecided:
38 percent favor a right-wing government
32.5 percent favor a left-wing government
29.5 percent favor a national unity government

Question 4: Do the parties' election advertisements in the electronic media influence you to change your mind? Yes/No

Among the undecided, 20 percent claim to be influenced by the advertisements and 80 percent claim that they will make up their minds without taking the advertisements into consideration. Of those who have already decided for which party to vote, 11 per cent said that the advertisements might influence them.

September Poll Finds Likud Leading in Elections

TA0710125288 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Oct 88 p A4

[Text] Dr Rahel Yisre'eli, head of the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute, conducted a public opinion poll in the 2d week of September among 1,247 people to study political preferences in Israel.

Question: Were Knesset elections held today, for which party would you vote?

The data, based on Knesset seats in comparison to the 1984 elections and on the findings of two previous polls carried out in July and August 1988, are presented in the table.

The institute conducted a poll in mid-September to study the public's views on outlawing Kakh, among other things.

Those polled were first asked: Do think that Kakh should be banned from participating in the Knesset elections? Later they were asked: Do you think parties with racist platforms should be disqualified from participating in Knesset elections?

Some 40 percent believe that Kakh should be banned from participating in the elections; 52 percent believe the opposite and 8 percent are undecided. Some 54 percent believe that racist parties should be disqualified from participating in the elections, 36 percent are opposed, and 10 percent are undecided.

When the answers to the two questions are combined and only the answers of those who have the same position on the two questions are studied, the following breakdown is found:—42.1 percent believe that racist parties and Kakh should be disqualified.—37.5 percent believe that racist parties and Kakh should not be banned.—2.4 percent believe that racist parties should not be disqualified but that Kakh should be banned.—17.8 per cent believe that racist parties but not Kakh should be disqualified.

	Sep 88	Aug 88	Jul 88	1988 Elections
Likud and Ometz	41	42	41	41
Alignment and Yahad	34	34	35	43 (with MAPAM, without Yahad)
NRP and Morasha	4	5	4	6
SHAS	3	4	3	4
Agudat Yisra'el	3	3	3	2
Tehiya	7	7	7	5
Tzomet	2	1	3	-
Citizens Rights Movement	8	6	7	3
Center-Shinuy	1	2	2	3
HADASH, Progressive List For Peace, Arab Democratic Party	8	7	7	6
Kakh	6	7	6	1
MAPAM	2	2	2	-
Memad	1	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	6

Court To Hear Vanunu's Appeal in May

TA0610175388 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1730 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Mordekhay Vanunu has recently sent handwritten letters directly to the Supreme Court, requesting details regarding when his appeal will be heard, and how many judges will sit on the panel.

In his letters, Vanunu complains about the length of time that has elapsed since his sentence in March. He claims that his incarceration makes it difficult for him to make contact with his attorney, Avigdor Feldman. Our correspondent Mikha'el Birenhack reports that 2 days ago it was decided that Vanunu's appeal will be heard in May.

E. Jerusalem Schools, Kindergartens Reopened

TA0610163388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The process of opening the school year in East Jerusalem municipal schools was completed today. Our correspondent Rina Matzliah reports that nearly all teachers and pupils reported to schools. There were practically no problems.

There are some 17,000 students in 32 schools and 50 kindergartens in the East Jerusalem municipal school system. Jerusalem municipality has warned that it will not permit the schools to be converted into foci of disturbances, and any school which does not abide by the regulations will be closed down.

Parents Stand Guard in Gaza Strip Schools

TA0710132688 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Oct 88 p A2

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] Groups of parents recently decided to take turns guarding schools in the Gaza Strip to prevent masked men from entering schools and getting the students out on the streets to demonstrate.

Sources in the Civil Administration said that last week dozens of masked men tried to enter schools in the Gaza Strip to disrupt studies, threaten teachers, and get students out on the streets. Five teachers were hurt by stones in various incidents.

The sources added that the Civil Administration will open high schools in the Gaza Strip on 11 October.

Further on Incidents, Casualties in Territories

'Disturbances' in E. Jerusalem

TA0610132688 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1300 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] There were several disturbances in East Jerusalem during the past hour. Empty bottles were thrown at Border Policemen near Minister Ari'el Sharon's home inside the Old City.

An Egged No 27 bus was stoned while traveling along Salah al-Din Street. One of its windshields was smashed. A stone was also hurled at a Bank Leumi branch in the same street, smashing its window. Our police affairs correspondent Shlomi Stein reports that nobody was wounded in any of these incidents and that it is now quiet in East Jerusalem.

General Strike in Gaza

TA0610172388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] There was a general commercial strike in the Gaza Strip today in accordance with an Islamic Jihad pamphlet distributed in Gaza yesterday. During the day's disturbances two Arab inhabitants were wounded in the Khan Yunus area. Arab sources said that five people were wounded. The security forces have imposed a curfew on the Jabalyah and Al-Shati' refugee camps near Gaza City.

Our correspondent Arye Gus also reports that a woman was struck in the shoulder by a rubber bullet in Nabulus.

Further on Casualties in Gaza

TA0610185388 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1830 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] This evening it became known that two more Gaza youths were wounded today. One resident of the Jabalyah refugee camp was wounded by a rubber bullet.

A resident of the Al-Shaja'iyah neighborhood of Gaza was hurt by a plastic bullet. Two others were wounded in Gaza earlier, one in Rafah and the other in Khan Yunus. The total number of casualties in the Gaza Strip today has reached four.

Riot, Casualties in Tulkarm

TA0610203588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpt] A Tulkarm resident was wounded by IDF gunfire during a riot. Arab sources have reported on another casualty. In the village of (Juyus) near Tulkarm a local resident was also injured today. The curfew imposed on Tulkarm yesterday following the Molotov cocktail attack on an IDF soldier continues. [passage omitted]

Silwan, Abu Tor Search Ends

TA0710054388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Jerusalem Police have completed the big search operation in the Arab neighborhoods of Silwan and Abu Tor. The operation began Tuesday night, after a series of disturbances and attacks on police in the villages.

The police rounded up agitators and those who had not paid their taxes. Roadblocks were set up at the entrances to the neighborhoods and all cars were thoroughly searched. The operation was coordinated with the Jerusalem Municipality.

1 Killed, 4 Wounded in Nabulus

TA0710111688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] A young Arab was killed and four were wounded in the course of a violent riot in Nabulus today, Arab sources told our correspondent Arye Gus. Military sources say the IDF is looking into the circumstances of the death of 26-year-old Muhammad Ballul.

'Clashes' Leave 2 Dead

TA0710131288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] An IDF soldier was wounded by a stone and two local inhabitants were killed in clashes with the security forces in Nabulus. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the IDF has been conducting arrests and searches in various neighborhoods in the city. Curfews are now in force in Nabulus and the adjacent refugee camps following numerous incidents of stone throwing and harassment of soldiers.

Handcuffed Man Dies

TA0710105188 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 7 Oct 88 p 1

[Report by Oren Kohen, Oron Me'iri, Shmu'el Tal, and No'am Levin]

[Excerpt] One man was killed and four wounded in incidents in Nabulus last night. The 30-year-old man was shot in the lower abdomen, with his hands tied behind his back with plastic handcuffs.

He was taken from the casbah of Nabulus to the Anglican Hospital where he died of his wounds. No identification papers were found on his body. The IDF does not know his identity and has launched an investigation. [passage omitted]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0800 GMT on 7 October reports: "Military sources have rejected claims by Nabulus residents that IDF soldiers shot dead a handcuffed man. The man in question was killed yesterday during riots in the Ra's al-'Ayn neighborhood. An initial debriefing shows that the soldiers were trying to tie the man's hand in the dark, as they did with other detainees. When they realized that the man was wounded, however, they stopped immediately and took him to a hospital, but he died of a hemorrhage. The sources also dismissed claims that in the course of yesterday's riots soldiers opened fire into a mosque."]

Drug Dealer Caught, Haifa Center Discovered

TA0610145388 [Editorial Report]

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 6 October 1988 carries an ITIM report on page four saying that "a long sought-after drug dealer was caught red-handed by the police 2 days ago."

The police spotted a suspicious-looking 19-year-old Nazareth youth. He was found with one unit of heroin on his body, and he pointed to the dealer, the wanted man, who was found in the possession of two units of heroin. The 32-year-old suspect's house was searched carefully.

The search yielded dozens of heroin units, three sole-shaped hashish blocks, a gun, and a large quantity of jewelry which was probably stolen.

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew on 6 October 1988 carries a report by Amir Gilat on page A11 on the discovery last night of "one of the largest drug centers in Haifa." Inside were hundreds of heroin units worth thousands of dollars.

Tax Revenues Drop 6 Percent in September

TA0610114588 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Oct 88 p 10

[Excerpt] Tax revenues in September dropped 6 percent in real terms compared to the same month in 1987, and totalled NIS [new Israeli shekels] 1.8 billion.

The Treasury said the main cause of the fall was the concentration of the entire holiday season in September, rather than any major slowdown in economic activity.

This assessment was supported by the figures on income tax and VAT collections for last month. Income tax revenue totalled NIS 985 million, which was the same in real terms as the September 1987 figure.

For the first half of the fiscal year, from April through September, revenues rose 1 percent. VAT intake was NIS 482m, which was 1 percent less than the year-earlier figure, while for the half year, VAT receipts fell 2 percent. [passage omitted]

Nationwide Polio Vaccination Plan Approved

TA0610183588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Health Ministry this evening decided to vaccinate the entire population up to the age of 40 against polio. The decision was taken in consultation with a team of experts from abroad.

The experts, Israeli and foreign, also decided to change the policy for vaccination and to switch to a combination of the Sabin and Salk vaccines. The decision on general vaccination was announced at a news conference in Jerusalem which ended a short time ago.

The Health Ministry has taken the advice of the foreign experts on polio and has decided to begin inoculation in the 'Akko area and in Rehovot of all adults, up to the age of 40, and babies who have not so far received polio shots. The reason for selecting 'Akko and Rehovot is because polio germs were found in the sewage.

Toxic Waste Contaminates Sea Near Herzliyya

TA0610125888 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Oct 88 p 1

[Report by Eli El'ad]

[Text] Sidna 'Ali beach, near Herzliyya, was seriously contaminated yesterday morning when pungent acids from a Military Industries plant in the vicinity spilled into the sea.

The spill caused the death of fish and the Nature Reserves Society alerted beachgoers within a radius of several kilometers to the danger.

Five Firms Awarded Cable TV Franchises

TA0610120688 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Oct 88 p 9

[ITIM report]

[Text] The Cable Television Council yesterday awarded franchises to five companies to set up and operate cable television networks in eight areas around the country.

The franchises were awarded at a ceremony at the Communications Ministry to I.C.S. Ltd., which will operate in Beersheba, 'Arad, Dimona and surrounding areas in the Negev and to Koornet, which will operate in both the Rishon Leziyyon area and in the north in Ma'alot, Karmi'el, Shefar'am and other large Arab villages.

Tevel International Transmissions Ltd. was awarded the franchise for the Tel Aviv, Ayalon and Giv'atayim areas.

AL-RA'Y Editor on 'Confused' PLO Proposals

JN0410134488 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
4 Oct 88 p 22

["A Word" column by Chief Editor Rakan al-Majali: "Palestine in a Public Auction"]

[Text] What our colleague Tariq Masarwah has written at this corner and what is being written on this page on the PLO's proposals deserve an objective pause and a presentation of constant facts and entrenched axioms.

At the outset, I must express feelings of sadness and sorrow for the confused Palestinian proposals which place this sacred cause in a public auction. When we return to the basics we must recall that the PLO was established to express the conscience of the Palestinian people.

Frankly speaking, we say that the Palestinian people who were looking for their national identity in confronting the Zionist movement through the establishment of the PLO insisted that it be an organization for liberation, with all that the word liberation means.

We must also recall that the Palestinian people felt that they needed to develop their political entity and national leadership. Because these people hold the Arab leaderships responsible for failure to achieve liberation, they had to have their own leadership assume the responsibility of liberation.

In worst cases, that leadership was to assume the responsiblity of maintaining the cause and preventing any Arab side from manipulating the cause or relinquishing the Palestinian land. I recall the story of the late Al-Shuqayri [former PLO chairman] at the Khartoum summit following the June 1967 war.

The official Arab orientation at the Khartoum summit was to deal with peace solutions in line with the efforts which had been exerted then at the UN Security Council to issue a resolution on removing the occupation—an effort which was crystallized later in Resolution 242.

The late Al-Shuqayri insisted on rejecting the logic of moving toward political settlement. This forced the Arab leaders to hold a meeting outside the headquarters of the conference. They met at the house of late Muhammad Mahjub, the then prime minister of Sudan. But as soon as they sat down to meet, Al-Shuqayri knocked on the door and hampered the discussion of the subject. In sum, the Khartoum three no's came into existence, representing then a political victory responding to a military defeat. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the PLO is now moving toward a settlement proceeding from Arab calculations or from Fes or other resolutions. This is because these resolutions have not been imposed on the organization, but were the outcome of its political orientations, and it is the decisionmaker in this regard.

The current talk is about a Palestinian-Israeli solution through direct negotiations. What is being talked about, as our colleague Mahmud al-Rimawi pointed out yesterday, is not a solution through an international conference, but through a separate solution and a Camp David formula.

It is also correct that all that the Arabs have been saying for the past 10 years asserts that an international peace conference in which all concerned international parties and all concerned parties in the region participate is the only solution.

It also asserts that all Arab policies are based on rejecting any violation of this understanding. We are not defending the Arab stand as a whole, but we are saying that the PLO is supposed to be the honest guardian of the Palestine question and that it is supposed to prevent any relinquishment or degrading of the cause.

We affirm that it is the right of every Palestinian and every Arab to ask about the PLO's role in offering concessions and creating a psychological atmosphere for accepting taboos, as well as its talk about negotiations with the enemy, saluting it, and describing Jews as "part of our kinfolk."

For the truth, we say that the big sale in which some Palestinian leaders compete in offering discounts is unacceptable to anybody or any mind.

Hence, we say it is baseless to justify the concessions of some of the PLO leaders on the basis that the Arab stand prepares the PLO stand. The official Arab stand has clear bases. It is currently adopting an indifferent stand under the persistence on the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking.

However, toward what is this independence oriented? We do not want to repeat the axiom that this cause is a pan-Arab historical struggle and that the PLO should be the vanguard of liberation and the assertion of the pan-Arab dimension of the conflict.

AL-RA'Y Columnist Criticizes 'Arafat Policy

JN0510165788 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
5 Oct 88 pp 22,20

["From the Present" column: "The Thirsty One Thinks It To Be Water" by Ibrahim Abu Nab]

[Text] One of those citizens who like to enter into long discussions with me on the telephone about every point I write has told me that Israel announced several days ago over its radio that it will not negotiate with any provisional Palestinian government that declares itself inside or outside Palestine and that it only wants to negotiate with the PLO after it has recognized Israel and its right to exist!

This particular citizen, who claimed to have been one of Yasir 'Arafat's bodyguards in Beirut, wondered: Why has Israel changed its attitude toward the PLO? I told him: This is due to several reasons. The first is that the PLO chairman's own attitude toward Israel has changed. He has recognized Israel without authorization from the PNC.

Since 'Arafat has extended final and complete recognition to Israel without securing anything for the Palestinians other than promises from Gorbachev and French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, then he—'Arafat—has swallowed the bait and gone so far in his recognition that he cannot go back on his position without experiencing the pain felt by a fish when it tries to free itself from the hook!

My interlocutor said: How is that? I told him: Do you doubt that 'Arafat went too far in Strasbourg when Roland Dumas quoted him on the recognition of Israel? The interlocutor said: No.

I said: Suppose the PNC met, censured 'Arafat for his action, and said no to the recognition, would that not be a free gift to Zionist propaganda, which tries to convince the world that the Palestinians do not want to recognize Israel, but want to destroy it, and therefore they deserve the punishment they get at home and abroad?

My interlocutor said: Are you trying to say that "our leader" has placed us between the frying pan and the fire on the question of recognition? I said: Exactly. Moreover, recognition was the PLO's most important card which it should not have given up under any circumstances, because giving it up means losing all the justifications for its existence.

The PLO was established for the sake of liberating Palestine, the whole of Palestine. It should have remained thus and not become like the one who studies medicine and then turns into an advocate against his own profession.

My friend over the telephone cracked into a smile and said: Why are you so strongly against the PLO? I said: On the contrary, I am with the PLO to the end. But I am against those who try to divert it from the course for which it was created. I am against the PLO becoming something which Israel prefers to a provisional Palestinian government.

The provisional government can adopt a short-term political program which can commit it, but not all Palestinians and the Arab and Islamic nation, to recognizing Israel and its so-called right to exist. But when the PLO itself adopts such a program, then it would have abandoned the cause, and this is impermissible.

I added: Remember also that Israel is not the only one courting the PLO. The United States also is courting it at the behest of Gorbachev, who promised the Americans that he would persuade the PLO to recognize Israel. In his talks with the Americans, Gorbachev used other people's money to conclude his transaction.

He used up all the PLO's reserve without the PLO chairman saying no to him. William Quant, a well-known U.S. expert on Middle East affairs, has said he believes the next U.S. Administration would find a way to establish contact with the PLO next year. He did not say the U.S. Administration would find a way to recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to an independent state.

He only said the administration would find a way to establish contact with the organization. Dr Alvin Rubinstein of the State Department's Institute of Political Studies praised the Soviets for what he termed "the change in the atmosphere of relations between the USSR and Israel," whose main signs are the present diplomatic contacts, the consular representation although it is not yet official, the suspension of the anti-Israel and anti-Zionist propaganda, and the large increase in the number of Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union.

I do not believe that this is the ideal method for eliminating the hotbeds of tension in the world advocated by Gorbachev in his "Perestroika" policy, which Egyptian Islamic writer Fahmi Huwaydi was the first to warn Muslims against, because it is "pragmatist" and lacks true ethics.

I am also not impressed with PLO leftists who torpedoed the provisional Palestinian government project by insisting that leftist Fedayeen groups in the PLO must be represented in the provisional government in the same ratio as their representation in the PLO. This gives Israel the excuse it has been looking for, which is to say: Why not deal with the groups rather than the mainstream which has surrendered all its arms?

I am all for keeping the PLO out of Middle Eastern bargains and contradictions, in which it has been involved for a long time although its charter forbids it from interfering in the internal affairs of Arab countries. The PLO must protect the higher interests of the Palestinian people, and not use the Palestinian people to protect the higher interests of its leaders.

I am all for the PLO leaders giving up involvement and relinquishment and upholding the policy of unification of all forces for the sake of liberation. Involvement only leads to relinquishment. The Palestinian and Arab people are currently suffering from lack of clear vision.

"And as to those who disbelieve, their deeds are like a mirage in a desert. The thirsty one thinks it to be water until, when he comes up to it, he finds it to be nothing. And he finds Allah near him, Who then fully pays him his account; and Allah is swift at reckoning.

"Or their deeds are like thick darkness in a vast and deep sea, which a wave covers, over which there is another wave, above which are clouds; layers of darkness, one upon another. When he holds out his hand, he can hardly see it; and he whom Allah gives no light—for him there is no light at all." [Koranic verse]

'Revolutionary Justice' Threatens U.S. Hostages

NC0610192788 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Revolutionary Justice Organization has threatened to kill the two American hostages it is holding if what it termed the plot to internationalize the Lebanese crisis continues.

In a statement delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut, the organization stressed that it has decided to kill the two hostages to foil the appeals calling for colonialist intervention under the cover of internationalizing the Lebanese crisis.

The statement was delivered with a color photograph of U.S. hostage Joseph Cicippio. The organization is known to detain another U.S. hostage, Edward Tracy.

Group Denounces 'Plot'

NC0610201788 Paris AFP in English 2007 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Beirut, Oct 6 (AFP)—An underground Lebanese group threatened here Thursday to endanger the lives of two Americans it was holding hostage to prevent "colonialist intervention" in Lebanon's internal political crisis.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization, which has voiced support for Iran, made the threat in an Arabic communique delivered to an international news agency here.

The communique was accompanied by an instant color snapshot of Joseph Cicippio, 57, an accountant at Beirut University College (BUC) kidnapped September 12, 1986 in West Beirut.

The group also holds Edward Austin Tracy, 57, abducted a month later.

The group threatened to "gamble with the survival of the hostages" to counteract "the arrogant calls of a colonialist state for colonialist intervention in the disguise of international action."

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas on Saturday proposed that the United Nations consider sending a U.N. force to Lebanon to guarantee "truly free" elections.

Rival Moslem-led and Christian-headed governments have been disputing executive authority in Lebanon since parliament failed last month to elect a successor to outgoing President Amin al-Jumayyil. Attempts to organize new elections have failed.

"What preceded and followed the failure of the presidential elections constitutes the most dangerous stage of the plot against Lebanon," said the communique.

"It is a phase of an Atlantic, Iraqi and Israeli plot carried out by local mercenaries and adventurers, aimed at partitioning Lebanon, making it an annex of Israel... and harming Syria." [passage omitted]

Terry Waite Reportedly Moved to South Beirut

NC0710055288 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Informed sources have said that Anglican Pastor Terry Waite was moved from the Al-Biqa' to the southern suburb of Beirut in the past 24 hours. The sources expected that he would be released soon.

Ja'ja' Calls for UN Presence in Beirut

NC0610175288 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Samir Ja'ja' called today for the deployment of UN forces in both sectors of Beirut so that the presidential election may take place.

He expressed willingness to withdraw the Lebanese Forces from East Beirut as part of a plan that would also include the withdrawal of Syrian troops and all militias from the Lebanese capital to guarantee the election of a new president.

He said the legitimate Lebanese Government, in coordination with the legitimate Lebanese Army in Al-Yarzah, must extend an invitation to this effect to the UN Security Council.

As to whether the UN forces would remain in Beirut, Ja'ja' said that this is a matter to be decided by the government which will be formed after a new president is elected.

Ja'ja', who was speaking in an interview with AP correspondent Muhammad Salam, added that this proposal is a serious practical step for the implementation of the French proposal, which we greatly appreciate.

He noted that he is willing to provide every possible support and encouragement for the French move to facilitate its implementation.

Concerning reports on the reopening of an Israeli liaison office in Al-Dubayyah, the Lebanese Forces commander invited the press association to send a representative of its own choosing to tour the liberated areas, bearing a special permit from Ja'ja', to see for himself that there is no such office.

Dr Ja'ja' remarked that the Americans are trying to change their tactics to facilitate the holding of a presidential election, but he noted that the new U.S. tactic has not yet crystallized.

Ja'ja' denied that former President Amin al-Jumayyil is under house arrest. He emphasized that Al-Jumayyil is enjoying all his civic, political, and social rights.

Regarding the Lebanese Forces' seizure of some private institutions such as the LE REVEIL newspaper and Bayt al-Mustaqbal publishing house, Dr Ja'Ja' said that these institutions are not the private property of Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil but belong to the Phalangist Party's Al-Matn branch.

He said they do not belong to any one individual but to an institution; that is, he added, unless some people believe that the Al-Matn branch is the property of one person.

Ja'ja' refused to declare that the current situation is a state of partition and asked: What changed between 22 and 24 September? He compared the current situation to the one in Vietnam when that country was partitioned and foreign forces were present in South Vietnam, or the situation in France when it was divided between two governments, a free one abroad and a government under occupation acting as an agent of the Germans.

He added: Just as Vietnam was reunited after foreign forces withdrew, and France reunited after the Germans were driven out, Lebanon will be reunited after the departure of foreign forces.

Asked how foreign forces would be driven out of Lebanon, he answered that this would be brought about by liberation. He described liberation as a political, diplomatic, popular, and military action. He affirmed that West Beirut has never been and will never be Syrian.

He added that the Mountain has historically been known as the Druze mountain, not Syria's mountain, and the south is Lebanese, not Israeli or Syrian. He also affirmed that Al-Biqa' and the north are Lebanese areas and will remain Lebanese.

As for a possible Lebanese Forces candidate for the Presidency, Ja'ja' reiterated his stand that he will support and adopt whatever is agreed to by the deputies meeting in Bkirki.

Concerning the formula he proposes for Lebanon, he announced: We oppose the 1943 covenant and support a formula of decentralization and complete, rather than partial, federalism. He noted that in the latter case there would be no problem with regard to the presidential authority.

On the fate of the Lebanese Forces in the event a solution is reached, Dr Ja'ja' said: The Lebanese Forces are not only a military force. Indeed, they are a political institution, with all the facets of such an institution and with a military arm.

He declared that they are an institution working to build a new individual they will lead out of the war mentality and to whom they will offer a new means of operating, a scientific outlook, and competent institutional action based on justice and cooperation.

Fakhuri Calls for 'Positive Initiatives'

NC0710070288 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, Lebanese permanent delegate to the United Nations, has called for positive initiatives by the Arab and friendly states to help Lebanon overcome its crisis.

In a speech at the UN General Assembly, Fakhuri said that despite the fact that the Lebanese crisis has deep domestic causes, which can only be resolved through a formula for national reconciliation, the crisis now has visible regional and international dimensions.

These dimensions are such that the situation in Lebanon both directly affects developments in and outside the Middle East and is directly and violently affected by these developments.

In his speech, Fakhuri emphasized the need for the United Nations to help Lebanon rid itself of Israeli occupation and to provide Lebanon with financial support.

He stressed that Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory and its continued attacks on it explain the continuation of the Lebanese people's crisis, which has recently become so acute and complicated that it now threatens Lebanon's unity, existence, and destiny.

He again called on the United Nations to assume its responsibility for implementating the UN resolutions on Lebanon, particularly Resolutions 425 and 426, which provide for complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

Dahir Defends Acceptance of Presidential Bid

PM0610142588 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 7 Oct 88 p 17

[Interview with Deputy Mikha'il Dahir by Ahmad Zayn; place, date unspecified]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: As a deputy known for your adherence to democratic rules, do you not think that you deviated from this principle when you accepted the international-regional desire that named you as sole presidential candidate?

Dahir: True, I believe in democratic work, as I have pursued my political life via the democratic system and parliamentary work, to whose rules I have always adhered in all fields.

I find it rather strange when it is said that I have deviated from that course merely because I accepted my nomination via influential states in the region, especially Syria and the United States.

We must not forget that it was us who pleaded, via various means, with those states to intervene, not only during this stage in particular, which concerns the presidential elections, but also to reconcile us over constitutional reforms and deep disputes among our people. These states have intervened since the beginning of the crisis 13 years ago. [passage omitted]

I wonder: Why do we reject such mediation when it was us who pleaded with Syria and the United States, which both exerted tireless efforts to secure an agreement, to embark on it?

It is being asked: Why did they both present one candidate, not more? They are free. States are free. There have been no foreign decisions, but rather foreign proposals.

I cannot see in this any deviation from democracy on my part, as Mikha'il Dahir could vote against Mikha'il Dhair. The deputy is free in the Chamber of Deputies because he chooses the one he wants. The states made a proposal. The use of the phrase "appointment" is both alteration and distortion of reality and the truth.

The states proposed a candidate as a solution. Our colleagues the deputies should have chosen of their own accord the candidate they wanted for the presidency of the Republic. They also could have voted against that proposal.

I therefore say that the proposal did in fact preserve democracy and maintain respect for the deputies' freedom. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: But some believe that the program you presented to Damascus was a good reason for opposing your nomination?

Dahir: The program I presented reflected my visualization of a solution to the Lebanese crisis. As a politician, it was my duty to prepare that program to end the Lebanese crisis. Many programs have been prepared since the 1976 constitutional document, including programs prepared by presidents.

They conveyed these programs via states like Syria, Saudi Arabia, and the United States with a view to bringing Lebanese views closer. We deputies discussed and debated these programs. [passage omitted]

As for relations with Syria, these should be relations of brotherhood, neighborhood, friendship, kinship, and history. Lebanon will never feel comfortable without firm, sincere, truthful cooperation with sisterly Syria.

It is Lebanon that will benefit most from such cooperation. But it is our duty to say that Lebanon cannot be a grazing land or a center for any hostile movements aimed against neighbor Syria and its stability.

Any Lebanese regime must work hard to achieve that in order to enable Lebanon to fulfill its duty to its fraternal neighbor, who has not denied us anything during our complex and worsening ordeal.

I confirm that what has been said about a concession I made to Syria via my program is untrue. The president of the Republic cannot make any concessions, because the constitution does not allow him to do so; it confines such powers to the Chamber of Deputies alone.

The claim that I made concessions to Syria is heretic talk, since Syria is unlikely to ask us to make concessions. [passage omitted]

National Bloc Leader Iddih Discusses Situation

PM0610131988 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 7 Oct 88 p 16

[Unattributed interview with National Bloc leader Raymond Iddih in Paris; date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] AL-HAWADITH: With regard to the present two governments in Lebanon, you maintain that the General Michel 'Awn's government is the legitimate one. What is your reason?

Iddih: I have always been against the army assuming power. To preserve democracy I decided to run for office in 1958 against Army Commander Major General Fu'ad Shihab.

That is why he could not win the first round, because two-thirds of the votes were not secured. But as a jurist I must say the truth, namely that Gen 'Awn's government was appointed constitutionally. It is legal, but I consider it half-legitimate because the other half of Lebanon is not represented in it.

As for Dr Salim al-Huss' government, it is neither constitutional nor legal. But I consider it half-legitimate because the people sympathize with it on the basis that it represents half of Lebanon. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: What is your opinion of French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas' proposal that the presidential elections be held under the protection of the United Nations and an international peace-keeping force in the presence of a number of UN experts in Lebanon to provide a free atmosphere for the elections?

Iddih: This proposal, for which I thank Minister Dumas and his colleagues in the EC, is both impractical and futile. It does not constitute a solution because the problem is not to do with the place; it is to do with an internal dispute among the Lebanese deputies themselves.

AL-HAWADITH: What about President Mitterrand's statement before the UN General Assembly: France will not allow Lebanon to be eliminated; it calls on Lebanon's neighbors to be prudent; France considers the United Nations a witness to the obstacles being placed in the way of Lebanon's unity and sovereignty.

Iddih: This reflects France's love and respect for Lebanon. It is not unusual for such statements to be made by President Mitterrand, who loves Lebanon.

It is a stand that should be used to speed up the elections to resolve the Lebanese crisis. The call for prudence is a message which must be understood and applied by those concerned.

What is important is that the United States and France exert real pressure on Israel to withdraw from Lebanese territory. That is the way to resolve all the difficulties.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you explain that your grimmest enemies are now supporting you and backing your nomination, whereas your friends have become your enemies?

Iddih: It is God's will.

AL-HAWADITH: You tend to talk sharply, appeasing no one, as if the Presidency of the Republic does not interest you. Why?

Iddih: You must know that I am not interested in the Presidency as much as I am interested in liberating the homeland from the Israeli occupation and Syrian presence.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the U.S. role?

Iddih: Regrettably, the U.S. role has been faulty. That major state interfered in Lebanon's internal affairs, namely the Lebanese presidential elections.

It allowed itself to appoint a presidential candidate. The major state which extols democracy and human rights forgot all about democracy when it came to Lebanon, thus encroaching on Lebanese human rights—which is unsound.

The U.S. Administration should have realized that there are 1.5 million Americans of Lebanese origin in the United States and that they have served their second homeland very sincerely and contributed to making its glory and achievements. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: You have always advocated unity in your program. Have recent conditions and developments changed your stand?

Iddih: No. Actually the opposite is the case: Despite everything that has happened, I still uphold unity in my thinking and behavior. This is a firm belief. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: If you were elected president of the Republic, what would your position be on the hoped-for constitutional reforms?

Iddih: I said and reiterate now that no constitutional changes will be discussed so long as the homeland is occupied. When the Lebanese are together without third parties, we will be able to resolve the issue ourselves. Of course, that will not be the job of the president of the Republic alone, but of the government and the Chamber of Deputies as well.

Israeli 'Drone' Reportedly Downed by Amal

NC0610105288 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1035 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Amal Movement's groups of the national resistance today shot down an Israeli reconaissance drone in the skies of the south, thus taking a qualitative step in its confrontation of the Israeli enemy troops.

Our correspondent in the south, who reported the incident which we broadcast at the time, stated that the Amal Movement's antiaircraft guns downed an Israeli drone in the south today.

A responsible source in the Amal Movement in the south gave the following statement at noon today:

While an Israeli drone was overflying our southern lands at low altitude, the Movement's antiaircraft guns confronted and downed it in an area between Tayr Falsayh and Tyre. Immediately thereafter, some Amal members cordoned off the area and are now searching for the wreckage.

Drone Downing Questioned

NC0610152388 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] While Amal sources in the south have confirmed a report about the downing of an Israeli drone, UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel has told REUTER that apparently a plane had been carrying a load exceeding its capacity and dropped a fuel tank in the area.

Goksel added: We do not have any information on the downing of a plane.

Amal Appoints Successors to Assassinated Officials

NC0710062388 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] The Amal Movement has appointed Ayyub Humayyid as chairman of the movement's Executive Committee.

He succeeds Dawud Dawud, who was assassinated on 22 September together with two other movement officials, Mahmud Faqih and Hasan Subaytah.

Ya'qub Dahir has been appointed to replace Faqih as official in charge of organizational affairs, and Mahmud Nasrallah was appointed as his assistant in the south in place of Subaytah.

700 Socialist Party Fighters Return From Libya

NC0610111788 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 5 Oct p 5

[Text] Security sources in Beirut have revealed that 700 PSP fighters returned to Lebanon from Libya via Damascus airport a few days ago. The sources added that the last group of fighters, estimated at approximately 500, is expected back in a few hours.

It is to be recalled that the PSP sent those volunteers to Libya more than 1 year ago after the war with Chad had erupted once again. Libya and Chad announced the restoration of diplomatic relations the day before yesterday.

Army-PSP Clashes Subside After Cease-Fire

NC0610164588 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Following attacks by pro-Junblatt positions on Lebanese Army positions on the Bsaba-Al-Ma'rufiyah combat lines this afternoon, fighting erupted between the two sides. The clashes eased after a cease-fire agreement was reached at 1640.

'Akkawi Group Claims Cola Bridge Bomb Explosion

NC0610113288 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Khalil 'Akkawi unit of the 9 February Organization has claimed responsibility for the bomb explosion this morning on the Cola Bridge in West Beirut, pointing out that the explosion was targeted against a Syrian roadblock in the area.

The 9 February Organization earlier announced that one of its groups attacked a Syrian intelligence center in 'Ayn al-Burj in the north last night.

Syrians Defuse Bomb in Burj al-Barajinah

NC0710111088 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] An internal security forces source has reported that a stick of dynamite exploded outside the Burj al-Barajinah Mosque today, causing only property damage.

Immediately afterward, the Syrian Arab forces threw a security cordon around the scene of the explosion. They found and defused an explosive device made of 4 kg of TNT connected to a timer.

London Paper Interviews Al-Shar' on Lebanon

PM0610153188 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
7 Oct 88 pp 23,25

[Interview with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' by Raghidah Dirgham in New York; date not given]

[Text] AL-HAWADITH: There is anxiety in Lebanon and there is fear of the consequences of what is happening and fear of what might happen. Is such fear justified?

Al-Shar': Naturally the Lebanese people are worried about what has happened and is happening, because it is unreasonable for a very limited group to control the fate and future of the Lebanese people and to expose Lebanon's unity to real danger and subject the idea of coexistence between all groups of the Lebanese people to a severe test in this unprecedented manner.

Every Lebanese is naturally worried but, on the other hand, one should closely examine what has happened so far and what is happening and should hold responsible the side which sabotaged the 18 August presidential elections through threats and blackmail and by preventing deputies from reaching the chamber and which also topedoed the election scheduled for 22 September.

I believe that every honest and patriotic Lebanese must be unhappy about what has happened, particularly because, when the nomination of [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah was announced, the excuses given and pretexts used to prevent the chamber from convening were neither convincing nor logical.

Sulayman Franjiyah is known to be one of the pillars of Christian leadership in Lebanon, particularly Maronite leadership. To speak of concern for the fate of the Lebanese Maronites and Christians if Franjiyah became president is ridiculous, and nobody believes that.

The sabotage was a sabotage of political life in Lebanon and a move to create a vacuum that would drive the country to partition.

AL-HAWADITH: Is there a state of irreversible partition in the country at present?

Al-Shar': I do not believe that the possibility of partition is irreversible. The vast majority of the Lebanese people reject partition. The group which advocates partition is a small group of Lebanese people. Its dealings with Israel have blinded it to the sense of Lebanese and Arab nationalism that should keep Lebanon united, independent, and Arab.

That is why it took these obstructive steps. It did so on the basis of its dealings with Israel and also to cover up its misdeeds against the Lebanese people in the eastern area.

AL-HAWADITH: That group says that it is tired of Syria imposing its will on Lebanon. It maintains that the Lebanese no longer have a say in what they want for their country and that Syria wants Lebanon to be a Syrian province.

It says that dictation of Syrian decisions to Lebanon and the Lebanese people has exceeded all limits.

Al-Shar': If Syria wanted Lebanon to be a province it would have made it so over the past 13 years. Syria has helped Lebanon, made great sacrifices for Lebanon, preserved Lebanon's unity and Arab identity, despite the difficulties, and helped Lebanon rid itself of the Israeli invasion, hegemony, and attempts to change Lebanon's face completely.

Syria's attachment to Lebanon is historic, fateful, and emotional. Syria cannot possibly view Lebanon as an ambition or a gain. We in Syria, especially President al-Asad, have a sense of historical responsibility for the protection of Lebanon's unity, Arabism, and role at the Arab and international levels.

If Syria had wanted to annex Lebanon or parts of Lebanon, it has had many opportunities to do so but has not, for the reasons I have already mentioned. Furthermore, since entering Lebanon in 1976 Syria has cared for all the Lebanese without exception and for the coexistence of all Lebanese groups.

In actual fact, it was Syria which protected the Christians in Lebanon when many had abandoned them whether at the international or regional levels. Nobody believes the accusations they make, because Syria has proved itself in Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: How do you explain the fact, which gives rise to questions, that after 13 years of Syrian presence in Lebanon, the situation there has not improved and there is not a single group in Lebanon which truly embraces Syria?

Al-Shar': The second part of your question is far from the truth and contradicts your earlier questions. If Syria was not loved in Lebanon it would not still be there. Israel, with 100,000 troops, could not stay there and was driven out of most parts of Lebanon by force.

The Syrian presence in Lebanon does not depend on military force. Yes, we have a physical presence in Lebanon, but the real presence is that of the historical and cultural links, the common destiny and objectives, and mutual security. That, not military force, is what makes Syria a main power in Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: Why, then, are relations uneasy? One cannot help noticing that there are no comfortable relations between Syria and any Lebanese group. Why?

Al-Shar': That is not true. It may apply to a small group which does not want Lebanon to be Arab or have any ties with the Arab world. This limited group wrongly believes that Lebanon is a part of the West planted in the Arab East. That claim does not apply to the vast majority of the Lebanese people.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the first part of the question, that although Syria has played a role in Lebanon for the past 13 years the situation has not improved? Have Syrian attempts and aims in Lebanon failed? Have you failed?

Al-Shar': We have always maintained that we are in Lebanon to help the Lebanese brothers end the civil war and bring about a national dialogue among all Lebanese groups in order to achieve national accord. Syria has always said that it does not want to be a substitute for the Lebanese in solving their internal crisis but does want to help make sacrifices for them to get them to the shore of peace and unity.

To understand the significance of the Syrian role in Lebanon we must recall the main landmarks in the history of the Lebanese crisis. In 1976 Lebanon could have been partitioned but Syria prevented that.

In 1976 the Christians could have been driven to emigrate abroad in large numbers and this civil war could have continued with 200 people killed every day, but Syrian help prevented that. So, Syria made an important contribution from the very beginning.

It prevented partition of Lebanon and Christian emigration and it stopped the bloodbath which at one point reached the level of 200 killed every day. In 1982 and 1983 the Israel invasion of Lebanon failed as a result of Syrian assistance to the nationalist and Islamic forces in Lebanon against that invasion.

Had it not been for Syria's support for the Lebanese resistance, Lebanon would by now have become an Israeli protectorate. That small group in East Beirut which is terrorizing the people under its control perhaps believes that it would be a good thing if Lebanon were turned into an Israeli protectorate, but 95 percent of the Lebanese people reject that.

So when I hear such talk and questions I imagine that they come from such people. Accordingly, perhaps the assistance Syria extended to the Lebanese people to help them repulse the Israeli invasion is not seen by such people as assistance, but the overwhelming majority of the Lebanese people and all the Arab states, with the possible exception of those linked to Camp David, appreciate the sacrifices Syria has made for Lebanon and they appreciate what Syria has done so far to keep Lebanon Arab and free, to a large degree, from Israeli occupation.

AL-HAWADITH: In September 1988 that same Lebanon is in a state of de facto partition and there are fears that it could disintegrate. It has no elected president and it has two governments, each claiming to be the legitimate one. So what is so positive about what has become of that country?

Al-Shar': That is true, but if I were in your place, you Lebanese people, I would fight those who are to blame for the present situation in Lebanon. They are the group in East Beirut which sabotaged the elections twice and created the constitutional vacuum and which wants to tear Lebanon apart and open the way for the mass emigration of the Lebanese Christians again.

Every Lebanese citizen should hold that group responsible for what has happened. To blame others is to evade the truth because national reconciliation in Lebanon is, above all, the responsibility of all Lebanese people.

Nobody can be a substitute for the Lebanese people when it comes to helping themselves in uniting the country and promoting national accord. AL-HAWADITH: The Lebanese people are tired of apportioning blame and of the vicious circle of blame. The people are tired. They are at a loss and they are afraid. Instead of talking about the past let us ask what today's and tomorrow's prospects are.

AL-Shar': Who caused the fear?

AL-HAWADITH: Everyone has his own interpretation, but that is not the question.

Al-Shar': I want your interprepation.

AL-HAWADITH: After 13 years of suffering in Lebanon, everyone must have played a part in one way or another.

Al-Shar': I am not divulging a secret when I tell you that Syria, which has made efforts since 1976 to prevent the partition of Lebanon and help the Lebanese achieve national accord, has doubled these efforts in the past 2 years, especially in recent months, because it wants to get this load off its shoulders.

We have worked seriously and sincerely for presidential elections at a time when the patriotic and Islamic forces believed that political reform and national accord must precede the elections. We exerted considerable efforts because we did not want to give anyone in Lebanon an excuse.

We said: Let the elections take place on time before 23 September, and the elected president can then take charge of the national accord process through a reform program.

I have said that Syria is making sacrifices in Lebanon. Anyone making sacrifices is not happy to continue to make such sacrifices. Syria wants a united, secure, stable, and independent Lebanon so that Syria itself can be reassured and will no longer need to carry this big burden in Lebanon and can devote itself to other very important responsibilities linked to its national security.

AL-HAWADITH: Will a president be elected soon, or is that unlikely?

Al-Shar': A president must be elected.

AL-HAWADITH: In your view, was the Michel 'Awn cabinet formed according to constitutional legitimacy?

Al-Shar': You know that, to the very last moment, Syria did not spare any effort to prevent the constitutional vacuum that has now occurred and to prevent the formation of two governments. When President Amin al-Jumayyil visited Damascus in the last hours of his presidential term and was received by President al-Asad, our aim was not to let a single hour pass without using it to help Lebanon have its presidential elections.

Amin al-Jumayyil came out of his meeting with the president with a good impression and he promised to convey that impression and assurances given to him by the president to the eastern region leaderships.

We did not want what has happened in the last few days to happen, and that is why we were surprised by the formation of the new cabinet, bearing in mind that Dr al-Huss' cabinet has been there on the ground for a long time and it represents in one way or another the Lebanese formula and the minimum Lebanese national accord demonstrated at the Lausanne and Geneva meetings.

Furthermore, the Al-Huss cabinet is in every measure constitutionally and politically legitimate. So the formation at the very last moment of a cabinet under 'Awn was indeed strange, and I do not believe that the Lebanese people will accept it or see it as a government representing them.

AL-HAWADITH We have heard that there is a possibility of a meeting between Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Michel 'Awn.

Al-Shar': No, there has been no such meeting.

AL-HAWADITH: Will the possibility of such a meeting be considered? Is there any chance of a meeting between Michel 'Awn and Syrian officials?

Al-Shar': Syria draws a distinction between what has happened recently and the overall concept on the basis of which it worked in the past and still works.

Syria deals with all Lebanese. The press statement issued after Amin al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus confirmed this. It emphasized that Syria was willing to deal with all the Lebanese in the interest of Lebanon, its unity, and its independence. That is one thing and dealing with the 'Awn cabinet is quite another.

AL-HAWADITH: Is Michel 'Awn acceptable as a presidential candidate?

Al-Shar': Ask the Lebanese.

AL-HAWADITH: We ask you because the meetings that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy held in Damascus over 5 days resulted in a U.S.-Syrian agreement on a candidate, namely Mikha'il Dahir.

Al-Shar': The Lebanese Forces and the people who sabotaged the solution were the very same ones who "begged" the Americans to go to Damascus. They said that Syria and the Americans must agree on a candidate. When agreement was reached, they reneged.

AL-HAWADITH: The U.S.-Syrian agreement on a Lebanese presidential candidate displeased many people in Lebanon and elsewhere. Even the Europeans, such as the French, expressed displeasure.

Al-Shar': That is not true. I contacted the Europeans and they expressed no resentment.

AL-HAWADITH: The French did criticize.

Al-Shar': Not at all. Today I had a meeting with Roland Dumas (the French foreign minister) and he showed no displeasure. Furthermore, this point is misunderstood. Syria's position has been the same in both cases.

At the time of the 18 August session the general trend was that anyone wishing to nominate himself should do so and let the democratic process take its course.

Sulayman Franjiyah nominated himself, but the Lebanese Forces sabotaged the session and then threatened or abducted a number of Lebanese deputies living in East Beirut to prevent them from going to Mansur Palace to elect a new president.

So, on 18 August the election process was open and democratic. They sabotaged it and later begged the Americans to go to Damascus and agree on a compromise candidate, and when the election was to take place they also torpedoed the 22 September session. So, who told you that the Europeans are displeased?

They were the ones who put pressure on and authorized the Americans to come to an agreement on a candidate.

When Richard Murphy went to Damascus he did not do so at the invitation of Damascus.

He went there because the East Beirut leaderships wanted the Americans to play a part by reaching agreement with Syria on a candidate, because restarting the democratic process, as in August, would have caused many complications owing to the large number of candidates.

Why did they not name their own candidate, and why did they sabotage the election on 18 August? They did not appoint or name a candidate of their own to stand against Franjiyah. Why?

AL-HAWADITH: We have heard that they want Raymond Iddih.

Al-Shar': Why did they not nominate Raymond Iddih on 18 August?

AL-HAWADITH: Is Raymond Iddih acceptable to Syria?

Al-Shar': This is not a Syrian issue, it is a Lebanese issue. We are only helping the Lebanese to hold presidential elections in Lebanon. Without a new president, Lebanon will not be able to stand on its own feet, introduce political reforms, or achieve national accord.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you have a date for the election of a new president? Is there is a timespan within which the election must be held or Lebanon will disintegrate?

Al-Shar': We in Syria are against the partition or dismemberment of Lebanon. We have done everything we could over the past years to prevent the partition of Lebanon, and we still have faith and are willing to help Lebanon elect a new president. There is no alternative to a united Lebanon. Partition is out.

AL-HAWADITH: A question about King Husayn's decision on Jordan's dministrative and legal disengagement from the West Bank. Do you advise the PLO to declare a Palestinian state and a provisional government?

Al-Shar': We are for the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

AL-HAWADITH: We mean the declaration of a state and a provisional government by the PLO.

Al-Shar': That is its own affair. Meanwhile, we believe that any step that leads to more Palestinian divisions or harms Palestinian national unity is a negative step.

Regarding King Husayn's disengagement from the West Bank, we see it as an objective and positive step, first, because it is in harmony with the Arab summit resolutions and, second, because it eliminates the excuses and pretexts of Israeli leaders who talk about turning Jordan into an alternative Palestinian state.

Vice President Addresses October War Rally

JN0610181288 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1505 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Speech by Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah at a Ba'th Party rally held in Damascus University auditorium—live]

[Excerpts] Brother citizens, the 15th anniversary of the glorious October war of liberation reminds us of the great Arab days of pride and glory. It was a bright page in the history of the Arab nation's struggle.

With the splendid victories of the Arab nation in Al-Yarmuk, Hittin, 'Ayn Jalut and other areas, the October war of liberation constitutes a series of glorious events demonstrating that the Arab nation is able to right the wrong, wipe out evil, and deter the aggressor.

Our brave Armed Forces waged this war on 6 October 1973 under the leadership of leader struggler Hafiz al-Asad, [applause] president of the Syrian Arab Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and realized a clear victory for the Arab nation and Arab generations under his historic, wise, and courageous leadership. [passage omitted]

The glorious October war of liberation in terms of preparation, battles, and operations was part of the first strategic aim—defined for Syria and the Arab nation by comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad, [applause] secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic—namely, comprehensive liberation—liberation of the Arab will, territory, and holy shrines—and the restoration of usurped pan-Arab rights, topped by the inalienable national rights of our Palestinian people to return, exercise self-determination, and establish their independent state on their national soil.

The importance of the October war in the Arab nation's march of liberation is not only manifested by its results on the ground but by its political results as well. The first of these results is the recognition by the whole world of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, placing the Palestinian cause on the lists of the priorities of world public opinion.

The October war reaffirmed the importance of Arab unity and solidarity because the planning and preparation for this war was done within the Federation of Arab Republics, under a joint Syrian-Egyptian military command, and with effective Arab solidarity that was one of the most outstanding positive factors at that stage.

The dead traitor Anwar al-Sadat deviated from the pan-Arab line, fell in the quagmire of treachery and subservience to the imperialist and Zionist circles, undermined the Federation of Arab Republics, and signed with the Zionist enemy the treasonous Camp David agreements.

However, this does not and will not cancel the facts the glorious October war of liberation have affirmed, namely the importance of united struggle and action to realize the Arab nation's pan-Arab aims topped by liberating the land and restoring rights.

Comrades, brother citizens: There are new attempts these days to defeat the Arab nation through political action. This is represented by plans with a capitulatory, defeatist, and liquidatory nature and content, offering essential and basic concessions for the land and people.

Regrettably, some Palestinian leaderships have deviated and fallen in the quagmire of selfishness. These leaderships are preoccupied with personal interests and do not care for the cause. They offer successive concessions and pant after a capitulatory settlement to end with relinquishing the cause.

This takes place at a time when the masses of our Palestinian Arab people are revolting against the occupation and confronting the Israeli enemy. The weapons of these masses are faith, determination, patience, steadfastness, and sacrifice with the objective of detering the occupation and achieving comprehensive liberation.

We expected the uprising of our Palestinian Arab people to deter deviation, strengthen the stands of hesitants, and awaken the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland. But the continuation of the deviation of these leaderships in the Palestinian arena has played a big role in misleading many world public opinion quarters.

These leaderships attempt to bargain away the steadfastness of the Palestinian strugglers in the occupied territories, their sacrifices, and pains, with the objective of convincing the Israeli enemy to agree to sit and talk with them.

Syria, under struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad [applause], secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic, will continue to be at the side of the honest strugglers everywhere, particularly our struggler Palestinian Arab people in the occupied territories.

Syria is their partner and sister. It is fully committed to continuously shouldering the burdens of pan-Arab struggle because the issue is related to the destiny of the entire Arab nation. These deviationists or hesitants will never be able to force Syria to adopt a stand that conflicts with its pan-Arab course.

O sons of our lofty Palestinian Arab people in Palestine, we are with you. We are with you, O stone-throwingheroes with all the means at our disposal. Your wonderful and heroic uprising will continue to be a basic link in our joint struggle against the Zionist enemy.

The Zionist enemy, regardless of its repressive measures, will not be able to quell your uprising and revolution. You should know that you are not alone in the arena of struggle, because our fate is one, our objectives are one, and victory will eventually be ours.

Comrades, brothers: For 13 years, Lebanon has been exposed to an imperialist-Zionist scheme, some of whose tools are local Lebanese elements. This scheme aims to achieve the Zionist enemy's regional objectives of establishing sectarian statelets in Lebanon and fragmenting this fraternal Arab country.

Since the eruption of incidents in Lebanon in April 1975, Syria has been doing its utmost to help the Lebanese explore the danger and realize its devastating consequences.

Syria intervened in 1976 to stop fighting. It has also done the same in following years with the objective of stopping bloodshed in Lebanon, safeguarding Lebanon's unity—people and land—and saving Lebanon from its ordeal. At direct instructions from struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, [applause] Syria concentrated efforts to realize national reconciliation among the Lebanese people, entrench national unity, end sectarian divisions, help build a united state for all the Lebanese, stop infighting and fragmentation, and resist external plotting against Lebanon.

Syria's policy on Lebanon has always been firm. This policy was affirmed many times by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, [applause] secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Republic.

However, due to disunity and weakness, Lebanon seems to its enemies to be ripe for division, fragmentation, and destruction. It is no coincidence that Israeli agents, representatives of the fascist Iraqi regime, and some deviationist Palestinian figures, should meet in certain Lebanese areas to back a gang famous for its agentry to Israel and for its efforts to divide Lebanon on a sectarian basis and transform it into a springboard for plotting against Syria and the Arab nation.

This arrangement reminds us of the Baghdad Pact and its role in the fifties when it conspired against Lebanon in 1958 to make it a base for pouncing on the United Arab Republic during the first days of its establishment.

The pact is being renewed now among the fascist regime in Baghdad, the Israeli enemy, the isolationist clique, and some deviant leaderships in the Palestinian arena in

order to tear up Lebanon, destroy the continuing resistance in southern Lebanon against the Israeli enemy and distract Syria from its central aim of confronting the Israeli enemy.

We affirm to all conspiratorial parties that their conspiracy in Lebanon will fail and the sisterly Lebanese people will abort this scheme supported and backed by Syria and all the nationalists and free men in the Arab homeland.

Those who support the divisionist trend in Lebanon will be defeated, and their role in this dirty conspiracy will fail when faced by the steadfastness of Lebanese nationalists.

Lebanon will remain a united Arab country and no power will be able to undermine its unity. This issue is connected with pan-Arab security and Syria's national security. We will not accept any division of Lebanon.

Comrades and brothers, our struggle with the Zionist enemy is continuous. It requires a continuation of the process of construction at home to establish the strong material basis for steadfastness and confrontation, realize the various aspects of the strategic parity between Syria and the Zionist enemy, and implement other slogans raised by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, [applause] namely, the slogans of self-reliance, building our resources in various forms, raising the standard of economic and social development, and strengthening the internal front—because all of these constitute the main basis of confrontation. [passage omitted]

Afghanistan

Pakistani Envoy Summoned Over Airspace Violation

LD0610202488 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] A source in the Foreign Affairs Ministry told BAKHTAR that this afternoon, 6 October, the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and the following points were made to him by the deputy head of the First Political Section:

Despite several protests by the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, the Pakistani military forces are continuing to violate Afghanistan's territory, a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Geneva accords.

According to official reports from the country's security forces, on 3 October at 1216, a Pakistani military aircraft entered Afghanistan's airspace at 750 km per hour and with coordinates of 12,724 to 3,870 from the region [placename indistinct] and carried out a reconnaissance flight 13 km into the subdistrict of [placename indistinct] Asmar District, Konarha Province; and after a 1 minute reconnaissance flight returned to Pakistani territory via [placename indistinct] at 1218.

The Afghan Government lodged a strong protest with the Pakistani Government over this flagrant aggression by Pakistan's military forces and the open violation of Afghan territory.

Once again the Afghan Government draws the attention of the authorities of that country to the commitments of that country before the Geneva accords. The dangerous consequences of continuing such violations will rest with the Pakistani authorities.

'Extremists' Crushed in Qandahar, Kabul Provinces

LD0610153588 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1330 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] As a result of crushing blows inflicted on warmongering extremists by the Armed Forces in the surroundings of Qandahar Province, three of them were killed and another seven were injured.

As a result of this mopping-up operation, one mortar, one rocket launcher, and one DShK were destroyed and three strong positions of the extremists were destroyed.

According to another report, as a result of a mopping-up operation carried out by the Armed Forces in Deh Sabz District, Kabul Province, 50 mortar shells, 10 artillery shells, 2 surface-to-surface missiles, 2 light weapons, and a number of antipersonnel mines and rockets were seized by the country's Armed Forces.

According to another report, a group of robbers attached to the extremist groups who were engaged in robbery and terrorism along the Qandahar road were crushed by the country's Armed Forces today. As a result of this mopping up operation, 10 criminals were killed, and 4 rocket launchers and 3 Kalashnikovs were seized by the Armed Forces.

'Extremists' Fire Rockets at Qandahar, Charikar

LD0710062288 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 6, BAKHTAR—The criminal extremists committed yet another unforgivable crime in Qandahar city on Wednesday night, reports our military corrspondent from Qandahar.

The extremists fired ground-to-ground rockets on the civil hospital of Mirwais in Qandahar city on Wednesday night as a result of which three patients and a nurse were killed and the hospital was badly damaged as well.

Also, as a result of the ground-to-ground rocket attacks of extremists over the residential area of Charikar city five civilians were killed and eight persons wounded today.

Mujahidin Reportedly Control Paghman Valley

BK0710031388 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] In Afghanistan, a battle between the mujahidin and the Kabul regime troops is reportedly raging along the Kabul-Jalalabad highway. The highway has been closed to traffic for the past several days. The mujahidin are putting an economic squeeze on the capital by halting the supply of daily necessities to Kabul.

According to another report, the mujahidin have gained total control over the Paghman Valley after successful operations against the Kabul regime troops.

In Farah Province, the mujahidin attacked and later captured the entire district of Bakwah, capturing many Kabul troops along with their arms.

Bangladesh

King of Nepal Arrives, Meets With Ershad

BK0610133788 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Excerpt] President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal today held talks reviewing the progress of SAARC activities and focusing their attention on strengthening cooperation in the region. The (?Foreign Office) spokesman later told newsmen that both the leaders called for identifying specific areas of cooperation to receive optimum benefit of the people of the region.

After arrival at Banga Bhavan from the Ziaul Haq International Airport in a ceremonial motorcade, King Birendra, who is the current chairman of the SAARC,

called on President Ershad and met for exclusive meeting [as heard] lasting 45 minutes. It was followed by half an hour of nonofficial talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Welcoming the Nepalese monarch at the official talks, President Ershad stressed the need for concentrating SAARC activities in the specific areas so that the benefit goes to the people of the region.

The SAARC chairman, King Birendra, who agreed to the views expressed by the Bangladeshi president, said the outlook of the SAARC should be such as would bring benefit to its people.

Later, an official press release said the two heads of state discussed developments in the SAARC region since the third summit conference held in Kathmandu in November last year.

The king and the president focused their attention on strengthening cooperation in the SAARC region and discussed matters relating to the preparations for the fourth summit conference to be held later this year in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan.

Other matters of bilateral and international interests were also reviewed, the press release said. President Ershad was aided by Prime Minister Moudud Ahmed, Education Minister Anisul Islam Mahmud, foreign secretary, and high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

King Birendra was assisted by Nepalese Communications Minister Hari Bahadur Basnyat and senior officials.

Earlier, King Birendra was given a warm reception when he arrived in Dhaka on a day's working visit to Bangladesh in his capacity as the SAARC chairman. [passage omitted]

Departs After 'Working Visit'

BK0610161388 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] King Birendra left Dhaka for home this afternoon at the end of a day's working visit. The Nepalese king and queen were given a hearty send-off at the airport by the President and Begum Raushan Ershad.

Also present at the airport to see off the royal guests were Vice President Nurul Islam, the prime minister, ministers, the chiefs of three services, diplomats, and high civil and military officials. The Nepalese nationals living in Dhaka were also present at the airport.

India

Gandhi Meets With Iraqi Foreign Affairs Official

BK0610171388 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The Iraqi permanent under secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Wissam Shawqat al-Zahawi, called on the prime minister in New Delhi today and delivered a personal message from President Saddam Husayn.

The message dealt with Iraq's points of view on the on-going discussions to end the war with Iran which are taking place under the auspices of the UN secretary general.

It is understood that Iraq has already briefed the five permanent members of the Security Council on the issue. It has also appraised its Arab neighbors. The present exercise is part of a program to brief nonaligned countries.

Defense Minister on Missile Testing Site

BK0610161488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant, has categorically stated that there is no change in the government decision to locate the national missile testing range at Baliapal in Baleshwar District of Orissa. He said the place was selected after carefully considering several sites, including Sriharikota and the Andaman-Nicobar Islands.

Talking to reporters accompanying him aboard an IAF [Indian Air Force] aircraft from Pune to New Delhi, Mr Pant expressed the hope that the importance of the government's move will be realized by all concerned since the country needs a missile testing range and there is a general consensus about it.

Spokesman on Pakistani Border Infiltrations

BK0610160188 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] India had repeatedly conveyed to Pakistan at the highest level its concern and indignation at the continuing infiltration from across the border into Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

An official spokesman said New Delhi had taken up the issue with Pakistan on a number of occasions over the last several years. The spokesman was replying to a query from newsmen on the infiltration of 100 fully trained and armed men from across the border into Kashmir.

He said this appears to be a part of an overall plan that has been operating across the border. Initial interrogation of the infiltrators by the state government has established that they are armed, supported, and trained by Pakistani agencies.

'Hard-Core Terrorists' Arrested in Punjab

BK0710075888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] In Punjab, seven hard-core terrorists were arrested last night near Kot Kapura in Faridkot District. Five AK-47 Chinese assault rifles, 20 loaded magazines and 500 cartridges, 1 Sten gun, and 1 hand grenade were recovered from their possession. They confessed that they were planning to strike at Muktsar and Kot Kapura towns.

Commentary Views Pakistan's Political Situation

BK0610121588 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 6 Oct 88

[O.P. Sabarwal commentary: "Political Tendencies in Pakistan"]

[Text] Two events of significance have taken place in Pakistan almost simultaneously. They indicate divergent tendencies at work in Pakistan today. One of these events is a historic judgment of the Pakistan Supreme Court on a constitutional petition by the Pakistan People's Party leader, Mrs Benazir Bhutto.

The court held in its judgment on 2 October that the next elections must be held on a party basis, and further, that symbols had to be given to parties on a nationwide basis. The Pakistan Government has bowed to this court verdict, accepting that the next elections will be normal party-based polls.

The court judgment's effect is profound. After full 11 years when a military regime ruled the country after subverting its democratic constitution, Pakistan is turning its face toward the methodology of democracy to be exercised through democratic elections. That is the reason why Pakistan's opposition parties of all hues are jubilant.

For the 1st time in more than a decade the political forces seemed set to emerge on the surface of the national spectrum shaking off the dominance of the military hierarchy. Thus, democratic processes have apparently been unleashed in Pakistan once again, unless some hidden hands were to check their onward march.

Pakistan seems set to turn a new page in its checkered history so full of political ups and downs in which the military junta has all along had total dominance except for a brief spell between the years 1972 and 1977.

It is appropriate to mention here that this major victory for Pakistan's democratic forces, presently in the opposition, has been subdued by another event which has cast its shadows on the entire Pakistani vista. And that event is the crucial ethnic riots that have gripped Sind Province for full 4 days.

The ethnic riots this time have been (?of) unprecedented magnitude. Some 230 lives were lost, a few thousands have been injured, and even larger numbers have suffered loss of their habitats or work places and grievous loss of their belongings.

The killings have been on a pattern setting the Sindhi populous and those called Muhajirs, mostly Indian origin immigrants from Bihar and U.P. [Uttar Pradesh] at each other's throats.

More than the loss of life and property resulting from the riots, it is its bitter legacy that cast a dreadful spell over Pakistan's life. There appeared to be utter helplessness in dealing with this dark event. The government suddenly failed to intervene, except to point to so-called foreign influences. But the democratic forces express the fear that the riots may be diversionary, a bid to throw a spanner in the path of a true democratic election which the militarists and autocracy fear.

It is in this context that the overall Pakistani scene is being adjudged by objective observers. The light and shade of the scenario are vividly reflected in these two diametrically opposite tendencies. The verdicts being handed down by the judiciary reflect the reassertion of the democratic forces. Had it not been for the Supreme Court judgment, Pakistan's forthcoming elections would hardly have been a democratic poll.

The so-called nonparty basis of elections provide ample room (?for) manipulation and maneuver by the establishment both before and after the elections. Such elections put premium on personalities rather than party platforms.

Even more significant is the fact of symbols being allotted to parties on a nationwide basis, especially meaningful in a country where literacy is no more than 25 percent of the populous.

A party-based election is almost sure to produce a bandwagon effect in favor of well defined political parties emerging on the Pakistani scene, perhaps taking the democratic process a step further than previously attained. At the same time, one cannot predict that Pakistan is all set in a particular direction.

The dark and shady spots are all too visible, and the ethnic riots have only brought them in focus. There are still strong forces in Pakistan. The military hierarchy is not their sole embodiment capable of throwing up big hurdles and challenges to the return of democracy in Pakistan. The ethnic lever is a powerful one.

But there are other levers which these dark forces can use, notably the economies' malady, where the nation's resources are sucked away by nonproductive directions, the biggest blood sucker being the military allocations.

Iran

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks on Future of IRGC

LD0610172988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0935 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Speech by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, acting commander in chief of the Armed Forces and Majlis speaker, at a meeting with Islamic fighters; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] There is a famous phrase which has been attributed to Imam Husayn: Life is faith and struggle. Scholars who have studied the subject have said they could find no evidence that this sentence was uttered by Imam Husayn. Nevertheless, even if this is not a quotation from Imam Husayn it contains a truth and an Islamic teaching.

From Islamic teachings we learn that life is like that. If life lacks aspiration and if one does not fight for that aspiration, that is no life according to our ideology.

We believe that the IRGC came into being on the basis of such a philosophy. [passage omitted] We should certainly fight against blasphemy, arrogance, tyranny, and aggression. There is no doubt about that. However, as to the question of how we should fight, at various times and in various conditions the leadership, the managers, the ideologues will define the conditions and the methods of this holy war for us.

There are some people who think the struggle should be continued under any conditions, even with guerrilla tactics. Others believe that no, on the contrary, we should only start the war when we have military superiority and when we can overcome the enemy in the field, otherwise it would not be wise to start a war and thus destroy ourselves. One should not believe in either method.

One should always bear in mind the conditions and requirements of the time, and one should plan the war, the jihad, and the struggle on the basis of wisdom in a way that would enable one to achieve one's goal. This is what Islam prescribes. [passage omitted]

There is a time when the enemy comes to fight against us; when he brings about conditions like those in Afghanistan; when someone comes and occupies your land, occupies your homes; or like Palestine; or like in parts of Lebanon; or like ourselves at the beginning of the war when they attacked our homes and brought the war deep inside our country.

Under those conditions one may say that one should fight with Molotov cocktails or with stones or by strapping bombs around our waists and going under the tanks, as some people say. That is one kind of situation. When one's country has been occupied or his home has been seized, his situation is very different from someone who wishes to make plans for an extensive holy war.

There are great differences between these two situations. Under those conditions, even from a logical point of view, it would be justifiable to defend one's home, property, and the people because the country has been occupied. Under those conditions, there is only one option, that is, to fight against the enemy with everything we possesses. At another time, the situation may be different.

We may wish to plan, we may wish to elaborate programs, and we may wish to start the jihad ourselves. When we have a country and a people, when we have responsibilities toward those people, when we are responsible for safeguarding people's security, well-being, property, and lives, the situation is not the same as in the previous case.

There is a great deal of difference between these two. We should not start a war without considering whether or not we can protect our borders, fulfill the responsibilities which will be placed on our shoulders, or take charge of the people's affairs. This is a different situation.

Therefore, one cannot make absolute statements. I have only referred to 2 different cases, but perhaps one can find 50 or more different cases when certain conditions are present in society. Under those circumstances the decisions should be taken by military officials and planners; the leadership should study their views and make a decision.

At this point I believe that the IRGC and the Armed Forces have performed their duties on the basis of their responsibilities and on the basis of what the leadership prescribed and logic demanded. We were sitting in our homes, seeing to our affairs, and organizing our revolutionary situation when they came and occupied a part of our country.

At that time there was no argument about whether or nto we should fight an enemy which had penetrated 50-60 km into our country and was advancing. There was no time for such arguments. The situation was very clear. Everyone had to be mobilized and was mobilized, and the IRGC provided them with training. They all entered the field and were mobilized with whatever they could get hold of.

There was no discussion of what we had. The point was that the enemy had come to destroy the revolution, they had come to force partition upon our country. The point was that they had come to occupy our homes. At that time we had to fight with Molotov cocktails, with stones and sticks, with RPG's and whatever else we could get. And this is how we fought. [passage omitted]

The issue under discussion now is whether or not we should continue in the same way. We decided to prepare for our Armed Forces to acquire military expertise. Now, logic demands that when someone has a mission, a program, and special aims he should equip himself in accordance with his goals. So, while we took certain steps to defend our country and our revolution, the IRGC equipped itself as a part of the Armed Forces.

The evaluation of this task is not easy. However, what one can say in a few sentences and be sure that it is not a false judgement is that a group of people without the benefit of proper organization accepted the grave responsibility of jihad, of training, and of the mobilization of the people.

Every moment they were engaged at the battlefronts, and they succeeded in their mission. They succeeded in providing military equipment for themselves. The military industries that were set up by the IRGC Ministry enabled them to manufacture weapons ranging from the simplest to the most complex while they were engaged in battle and defense, and without having any previous experience of this area.

If they had had a ready organization, sufficient personnel, experts, a proper budget, plans, teachers, and experts and still performed all this work it would not have been so amazing. However, those who started only with RPG launchers—their most important weapon in the war was the RPG, which they did not have in sufficient numbers; we had to acquire them one by one—and while engaged in defense and while losing so many of their comrades, they succeeded in bringing about this extensive organization of military industries which can manufacture everything from bullets to missiles.

This was a great achievement. The fact that the IRGC succeeded in bringing its military organization to an acceptable level both for defense and offense was a great achievement. One should admit that this was a great accomplishment.

It is possible that our people expect even more. Some uninformed people might think that we could have done much more in the course of past 8-9 years, but they do not have sufficient information about capabilities and conditions to make these remarks.

However, those who are well-informed know that the IRGC prepared itself very well. I must admit, as someone who has always been with you, that in view of the conditions which were imposed upon us and while the popular forces and the Revolution Guards fought and engaged in jihad, they also adequately performed their duty of adapting themselves to the requirements of the time and took major steps along this path. They advanced as much as our economic capabilities and our human resources and conditions allowed us.

Now we have reached the present juncture. In addition to equipping ourselves, we have succeeded in preventing the enemy from achieving its aim and we have safeguarded our revolution. Of course, we have paid a huge price for this.

We have given the lives of many valuable human beings. We have made many sacrifices, and our dear forces endured great hardships for the sake of the Islamic Revolution.

Now we have reached the present juncture, and we have been at this point for some time. There are certain times when one has no choice. Something has been imposed on us, and we should work accordingly until we reach a point where we have a choice. [passage omitted]

Now we have reached a point where the leadership, the political and military leaders, have decided to make a choice, where we find ourselves in new circumstances. We opted for peace, and this has become a turning point in our lives since the beginning of the revolution up to now. We are here at this turning point.

Of course, this applies to the entire country. The end of the war, if it ends, is a turning point for our entire system and everyone should find a new program for the continuation of the work.

At present I do not wish to talk about other organizations. Here, I wish to talk to you. I wish to talk to the IRGC. If the war does not end, if they again deny us our choice and the ability to choose, and if they drag us along in a direction we do not want, we will return to our former condition. We will continue our defense under the same conditions as when we started, and we will go back to the beginning.

However, if we succeed in bringing to fruition the choice that we have made, what will the IRGC wish to do under those new conditions? We should make proper plans for the IRGC in the new conditions we will face as the result of our choice, and we should continue on our path in the way we must.

Here, I come to my second point, the point of choice. We should prepare ourselves for struggle [mobarezeh], for the probability of struggle. Our assumption should be that we are following a path that has produced many enemies against us.

The satans are our enemies. The infidels are our enemies. The arrogant powers are our enemies. The aggressors do not like the path we have chosen. Many people do not like the path we have chosen and we must assume that we have many enemies. We do not wish to give up our chosen path. We want to follow this path.

Therefore, we should be prepared. We should be prepared for any eventuality, not only for defense. We should ensure that we have the ability to choose our options under any conditions we face.

The IRGC should prepare itself for such a mission and for such a situation. Those who wished to stay in the IRGC have remained. Those who have endured the conditions of the IRGC in the past 7-8 years and those who have experienced the most difficult conditions have made their decision.

In the new circumstances new individuals will be attracted. Now we should reorganize ourselves in keeping with the new conditions. We should pay attention to the situation in the world, to the situation of our enemies. We should not think that we can remain as we are and that, as in the first days of the revolution, if they attack us we will defend ourselves with teeth and claws.

It is true that when we faced those conditions and were attacked, we would defend ourselves—and we have the duty to defend ourselves. However, it is not our duty to remain the way we were so that we may face a similar situation. Our duty is just the opposite. We are duty-bound to reorganize ourselves so that we may not face a similar attack, and that we will have the option to choose, that we can make the decision about what we wish to do in the future.

If, at the beginning, the IRGC faced different paths, now it has become a unified military force. At the moment, you are definitely a military force; and today military requirements should be carefully observed. Most of the things which are part of military procedures in the world have been tried and tested, have been adopted by serious armed forces of the world, by those who feel that they have a certain mission in the world and that they are faced with certain issues.

The experiences of the world are very valuable to you. You should not ignore those experiences. The organization of the IRGC is something which is definite. The IRGC now is not as it was in the early days. Now it has organization; its units and departments also are organized. However, these organizations should be completely military organizations. In other words, all the principles and rules of a disciplined military force should be adhered to.

This is one of the responsibilities of the IRGC commanders, to think and to change their organization into a military one, a completely military organization. And it is the responsibility of the IRGC personnel to accept that. They should feel that they are members of a serious military organization. This should be done.

Training should be taken very seriously. I spoke earlier about the time when we were attacked. Well, with only a few hours preparation the least one could do was to equip oneself with G-3's or Kalashnikovs and to fire them. However, that is not sufficient for us now. We should receive the most appropriate type of training. Now that you have an opportunity to do so, training should be taken very seriously.

The IRGC has had armored units for some time. You have captured hundreds of tanks from your enemy and you have repaired and reconstructed many of them so that they are ready for action. You now have the capability for a proper armored force.

Its scope may not be as extensive as that of a big army, but you should have strong armored units and any weakness in this area is not acceptable. This is your duty. Those who wish to go to the armored units should do so and the training should be of a very high standard. You should fully prepare support for your present armored forces, so that if you are engaged in battle your armored forces can be sent to the battlefields in the same way that you sent infantry to the battlefields in the past.

Antitank activities have been strong in the IRGC and was done relatively well in the past. Now the training and exercises should be of such a high quality that you will possess the best antitank units whose effectiveness we saw in time of war and which were very effective.

With regard to chemical, bacteriological, and radiological weapons training, it was made very clear during the war that these weapons are very decisive. It was also made clear that the moral teachings of the world are not very effective when war reaches a serious stage and the world does not respect its own resolutions and closes its eyes to the violations and all the aggressions which are committed in the battlefield.

We should fully equip ourselves both in the offensive and defensive use of chemical, bacteriological, and radiological weapons. From now on, you should make use of the opportunity and perform this task.

You must take the matter of discipline very seriously. People in society frequently talk of a defect: They believe the IRGC lacks the necessary degree of military discipline. To some extent they may be right and to some extent they may be wrong, but you should take this matter seriously. You must definitely be disciplined.

We experienced it in the war when we saw examples in all fields related to you, from an individual's acceptance of his training and in his daily work and his relations with society, home, commander, and lower levels. [sentence as heard] In all these instances, you must act according to criteria which are laid down. You must be prepared for choices at another time.

Over these 8 years we have moved principally on the strength of our faith. The element which provided you with victory, the factor which created those great achievements, all stemmed from the power of the faith of the fighters who were at your disposal. [passage omitted]

If we could add to this power of faith iron discipline, a high level of training, and suitable weapons, and if we could add to these three elements the elements of intelligence and command and other elements in a coordinated manner, then we would have been immensely powerful. But now we have this opportunity.

I am not going to say that we are about to equip ourselves for an attack tomorrow or for starting a war. But we must be that kind of power. Well, it may well happen that one day conditions will require us to fight; or others may think of creating trouble for us when they see that we are steadfast in our aspirations and that we publicize international Islamic thought.

You must follow up what is essential to your work. We have gradually come to realize—the IRGC commanders have realised—that matters such as ranks and heirarchy, salary—a just level of pay—and so on constitute the necessities for an armed force.

There may well be many individuals in the IRGC who do not attach importance to these things. And when these topics are raised they may be quite annoyed when we talk of worldly things and ranks. But these feelings, as I said, could be beneficial under certain special conditions.

However, if we are to rely on the IRGC as an armed force, if the regime is to survive to serve God, the IRGC must not think that when it is attacked it can fight with Molotov cocktails. An armed force must be so prepared that others will not dare to attack. It is the guardian of borders and territory. [passage omitted]

We must be prepared so that we can prevent the imposition of specific conditions on ourselves. We are bound to attain for ourselves the best military resources in the world. The IRGC now possesses the capability in this field. The forces assembled in the IRGC can move forward to manufacture the most sensitive weapons of the world.

I do not say that they can manufacture them now but they are capable of it. You also have the capability of building a correct military organization, even though it is somewhat small. You are a considerable force and now you must embrace in a disciplined way the other faithful popular forces—those which contain the conscripts and the mobilization troops. You have a good capacity for deployment of resources.

Of course the nation, having seen your self-sacrifice, is prepared to support you. The regime must also support you. You and the regular Armed Forces together must shoulder the responsibility for preserving the border and for security in general. You must be so prepared, and you must perform your duties well.

There are other forces inside the country who perform other duties such as security or military—and they will perform them. In most instances you also will be performing security duties and maintaining order. And the IRGC has the ability to do so. Over this period the IRGC has not only coped with the war, but anytime we had any difficulty in the country, when a major problem cropped up, it was the IRGC that resolved it. When hijacking became a fashion, it was the IRGC that went to solve it, even though it was engaged in the war. [passage omitted]

Even though we now speak of you as an armed unit, you have in all fairness also served in the field of security. But you must not forget your basic task. Your main mission now is to develop, God willing, and to achieve the desired level of quality. This must be so because when you achieve this level then we will have a choice in our struggle and for the path we have chosen.

Of course we have never—when we were struggling for victory, or after the victory when we were attacked, or when we were victorious, advancing into Iraqi territory, or today—thought that the export of revolution and the victory of Islam can be achieved through conquest. We well know that in conquering a town we cannot conquer the hearts of the people of that town. [passage omitted]

The worst kind of quarrel throughout the world is a border dispute. No country that feels a part of its territory is occupied by its neighbor will ever be sincere with that neighbor. The people of an occupied country and the government of an occupied country will never be sincere with the occupier. We never thought of conquest.

When we advanced inside Iraqi territory we thought that if we were to bring down the Iraqi regime one day then on that day our troubles would begin. How were we to handle the problems of the Iraqi people so that they would know that we had come to save them and support them. It was a responsibility which we did not want to take on.

Therefore, we need power so that it may support the presentation of our aspirations and thoughts. And the IRGC can, through cooperation with the army and other forces, serve as such a support. The one condition is that you must prepare yourselves for those selective conditions and not think that, well, you are Muslims and as such you are ready to defend whenever attacked. Of course such thinking is weak.

I do not think that you have such thoughts. Anyway, it is not right. Of course, if we are attacked we must defend ourselves but we must not allow such a situation to happen. We must be prepared in such a way that no attack is launched against us, God willing. [passage omitted]

Khamene'i Delivers Friday Prayers Sermons
LD0710115688 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] As in other parts of the country, the Muhammadan rites of Friday prayers, led by President Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Khamene'i, were held today in Tehran with the massive presence of God-seeking people at Tehran University and in nearby streets. At the beginning of our news program I draw your attention to parts of the Tehran Friday prayers sermons.

In his prayers sermons, the president offered his thanks to the imam of the ummah for his recent message to the country's authorities on the reconstruction issue. He then said: The message was very fruitful and provided guidance. Imam Khomeyni has raised nine very important points in the message to which all the authorities of the country must pay attention.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council added: The stress the imam of the ummah placed on the preservation of the country's political, economic, and cultural independence commands special importance, because the mouthpieces of the propaganda machine of global arrogance try to claim that the Islamic Republic of Iran is forced to extend its hand to this or that superpower for reconstructon of the country.

They try to say that it must abandon its anti-arrogance position. I declare here that Iran will never abandon its principles, under any condition. These principles, primarily "neither East nor West," come from Islam.

Referring to enemy propaganda claims that there are differences of opinions among Iranian authorities on reconstruction, the president said: The country's authorities have identical views on the principles regarding the reconstruction of the country.

They believe that in the reconstruction of the country, first, we must exploit domestic resources, and then outside resources. We must do this in such a way as to preserve the country's independence. They believe the people must be allowed to participate in various affairs related to reconstruction.

Referring to the existence of vast manpower resources in Iran and the need to utilize them, the president said: Utilization of this manpower is impossible if there are no resources, resources that may well be acquired from outside the country.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said the needs of those conscripts who refrain from performing their national service are ugly. He called on all absentee conscripts to do their national service during the limited time now available for them to report for induction. He also served a warning to all those who employ absentee conscripts or provide them with opportunity to break the law.

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council once again thanked those displaced by the imposed war for the patience they have displayed. He then said: One must pay attention to the important issue of the difficulties of life for those displaced by the war. One must continue, as before, to pay appropriate respect to them.

On the occasion of Mail Day, the Tehran Friday prayers leader thanked the employees of the Post Office, particularly the toiling mailmen.

Talks With UK on Resuming Ties 'Broken Off'
LD0710094788 Kuwait KUNA in English 0908 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Geneva, Oct 7 (KUNA)—British-Iranian talks in Geneva aimed at reestablishing full diplomatic relations were broken-off last night, and no date had been fixed for their resumption, Britain's diplomatic mission said Friday morning.

"There was no agreement on the modalities of a full resumption of relations, and although some progress was made it was (?decided) that a pause for reflection would be appropriate", a spokesman said.

A resumption date had not been fixed, he said, and he refused to speculate when more talks would be held.

A week ago in New York when Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe met Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the two countries had taken "a major step forward given the difficulties in relations experienced in the past 18 months", when they agreed in principle to restore full ties, he noted.

The New York agreement was for a stage-by-stage build up of ties, based on reciprocity, with the first step expected to be the appointment by both of a charge d'affaires.

In June 1987 tensions between the two sides reached crisis proportions when a British diplomat working from the Swedish Embassy in Tehran was beaten up, in apparent retaliation to the arrest in London of an Iranian diplomat accused of shoplifting.

Britain withdrew its ambassador from Tehran in 1980 in response to the take-over of the U.S. Embassy and the detention of several British nationals.

On Tuesday this week the two countries started talks in Geneva to work out the arrangements for the resumption of ties, but these discussions have now been halted.

Britain's team was headed by Assistant Under Secretary Sir David Myers and Iran's by the Foreign Ministry Europe Department Director Mahmud Va'ezi.

The British spokesman denied that the talks had broken down or were deadlocked, and commented: "We expected that the discussions with the Iranians would take a long time".

Foreign Ministry Official on Ties With Kuwait

LD0610155288 Tehran IRNA in English 1458 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 6, IRNA—Last night's meeting between Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Kuwaiti counterpart Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah at U.N. Headquarters is expected to pave the way for improvement of Tehran-Kuwait diplomatic relations, a Foreign Ministry official told IRNA here Thursday.

Diplomatic ties between the Islamic Republic and Kuwait were marred last year as a result of the shaykhdom's open support for the Baghdad regime in its war against Iran.

The Foreign Ministry official said that Kuwait's appointment of a charge d'affaires to Tehran indicates the new turn in relations which are expected to be upgraded to ambassadorial level in the future. Last August 'Ali Hamid al-Qasar [name as received] took charge here as Kuwait's new charge d'affaires, a post which was vacant for quite some time.

Only two diplomats and an administrative staffer have been working at Iran's Embassy in Kuwait since the two countries decreased the level of their diplomatic ties last year. Iran's charge d'affaires to Kuwait is Mohammad Hoseyn Forughi who took up the post last year.

'Progress' Seen in Cease-Fire Negotiotions

LD0610140088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] At the beginning of our news reports, I draw your attention to a report on the continuation of talks in New York between the Iranian-Iraqi teams and Jan Eliasson, assistant to the UN secretary general, on talks concerning the implementation of Resolution No 598.

It seems that some actual progress has begun in the negotiations concerning the implementation of Security Council Resolution No 598 as the Iranian and Iraqi experts continue their talks in New York with the special advisers of Javier Perez de Cuellar. If this trend continues, it may lead to the official declaration of a new formula by the UN secretary general which is designed to break the existing deadlock in talks.

Mohammad Ja'far Mahallati, ambassador and permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the UN Secretariat, and 'Ismat Kittani, the Iraqi ambassador at the United Nations, continued their talks yesterday and last night with Jan Eliasson, the UN secretary general's special representative to the Iran-Iraq peace talks.

Sources close to the talks believe that since noontime yesterday, the talks have acquired a more desirable beginning [as heard]. Our country's foreign minister, who probably will meet Javier Perez de Cuellar tonight, will leave for Tehran soon.

However, UN sources believe that expert talks with Jan Eliasson at the level of the two countries' permanent UN Secretariat representatives will continue until the third round of talks begin.

It has been said that the secretary general in his new formula wants to establish a trilateral link to deal with the problem of the troop withdrawal by the two countries to within internationally recognized borders, exchange of POW's, and rules governing shipping in the territorial waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Strait of Hormuz, thus expediting the implementation of Resolution No 598.

Meanwhile, our country's foreign minister held 12 separate meetings at the UN Secretariat yesterday and last night with the foreign ministers of Turkey, Kuwait, North Korea, North Yemen, Yugoslavia, Venezuela, Bangladesh, Zambia, Tanzania, Sahara [as heard], and India.

In these meetings various issues, including bilateral ties, the implementation of Resolution No 598, international cooperation, and topics related to the Nonaligned Movement were discussed.

Break in Deadlock Sought

LD0610202288 Tehran IRNA in English 1849 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 6, IRNA—Expert delegations of Iran and Iraq with the U.N. chief's representative Jan Eliasson presiding as a mediator continued their discussions on the new formula proposed by Javier Perez de Cuellar to break the deadlock and facilitate implementation of Resolution 598.

The formula proposes a triangular move simultaneously calling for withdrawal of forces to international borders, exchange of POWS and shipping in the Strait of Hormuz. Perez de Cuellar in his proposal has called on the Islamic Republic to show self-restraint in its right to search suspicious vessels in order to speed up progress of the peace talks which Iraq has tried to procrastinate.

The first and second articles of the U.N. resolution call for withdrawal of forces and exchange of POWS, and Perez de Cuellar's formula is aimed at carrying out the two articles simultaneously.

Iran's Ambassador to the U.N. Mohammad Ja'far Mahallati and Iraq's U.N. envoy 'Ismat Kittani are respectively leading their countries' expert delegations.

According to the 1958 protocol the narrowest part of the Strait of Hormuz is shared by Iran and Oman as their common border, and the Islamic Republic on the basis of international navigation laws is entitled to make sure than no harmful cargo passes through the strategic waterway.

Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, currently in New York, is expected to hold another meeting with Perez de Cuellar at the end of the experts' talks which most probably will continue till the end of the week.

Fixing a date for withdrawal of forces to international boundaries and exchange of POWS, as called for by the first and second articles of Resolution 598, have been requested by both the U.N. chief and the Security Council. The date was to be agreed upon during the second round of Iran-Iraq talks in New York.

Last Friday Perez de Cuellar proposed a new solution to both Iran and Iraq according to which Iran was urged to shelve its right of searching Iraqi ships in the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz in return for Iraq's postponement of the issue of dredging of the Arvand River.

Dredging of the Arvand River is outside the framework of Resolution 598, accepted by both sides, but Iraq's raising of the issue has pushed the peace negotiations into a deadlock.

Larijani on West's Strategy Toward Iraq

NC0610134088 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 25 Sep 88 p 3

[Report on interview with Dr Javad Larijani, deputy foreign minister for Euro-American affairs, at the Conference for Political and International Studies in Tehran "last week"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In answer to a question on what the Western position toward us and the region would be, now that Iran has accepted Resolution No 598, Dr Larijani said: For the West, Iraq has not been a positive factor in the region.

Prior to its attack on us, it was always on the Western blacklist, and the United States and the West had no economic dealings with it. If there were any, they were minimal. In fact, the United States did not even have diplomatic relations with Iraq.

Following its attack on us, Iraq's relations with the West gradually improved and moved toward normalization, but the Western countries were not happy about it. It was a marriage of convenience, and they merely wanted to use Iraq.

Now we shall see what their position will be following our acceptance of Resolution No 598, and whether Iraq will hold the same attraction and popularity for Western interests as it enjoyed during the war. Iraq has had problems with all the countries in the region. It has border disputes with all its neighbors, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait. This is not Iran's fault.

It is enough to cite the utterances of Saddam, Tariq 'Aziz, Taha Yasin Ramadan, and other Iraqi officials, as well as newspapers and radios outside Iraq. Iraq and the Ba'thist Iraqi regime have interfered in the affairs of all the regional states and have created problems. There were no ties to speak of between Iraq and the regional states. In general, Iraq was a disruptive influence in the region, geared to Western interests.

Now, with the acceptance of Resolution No 598 and the cessation of hostilities, Iraq does not have that useful attraction for the West that it had earlier. Its thirst for aggression can also be easily provoked. A regime which is always prepared to commit aggressive acts and interfere in the affairs of the region poses a danger to Western interests.

In the aftermath of the acceptance of Resolution No 598, the West and the United States have three possible options in the region: One would be to woo Iraq with promises and tame it so that they may be safe from its mischief. This is not a very ambiguous course of action, but it may be used as the last resort and in cases when there is a question of choosing the lesser evil.

Second, they may use Iran as a foil to Iraq. Iran was formerly the gendarme of the region, and with Iraq under control, the shaykhs of the region lived under the Iranian umbrella and were immune to Iraq's evil designs.

For this purpose, two conditions are necessary: First, Iran should have more moderate relations with the regional states. However, we have cordial relations with the regional states. We only had problems with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. As far as Kuwait is concerned, our ties have improved considerably and its embassy has resumed functioning in Tehran. Now we only have problems with Saudi Arabia and this is the result of the scenario set up by the West.

Second, Iran and the West should have greater concurrence on important regional issues and mutual relations. This can only be bilateral, not unilateral. On the one hand there is Iran, which should reduce its intransigence as far as the West is concerned. (Here I wish to stress that I am speaking from the Western point of view, that this

is how the Westerners and Americans see and analyze us.) On the other hand Iran should be used to keep a rein on Iraq, so that there is no tension-creating element in the region.

There is another part which applies to the West: The West and particularly the United States is afflicted with a hostile and illogical hysteria regarding us and our revolution. The best term for this mental affliction, in my opinion, would be "paranoia" and they are suffering because of it.

However, part of their hostility is due to the clash between the revolution and U.S. interests and policy. We are not too worried about it at the moment, as every revolution that has a message to convey or a definite line has enemies, and we are not at all bothered by the fact that we have enemies.

The third option for the West and the United States is perhaps also the most optimistic one, and may be quite practical for many. It is possible that the Western policy-makers may have some ideas about the region. For example, they may bring a government to power that would not only safeguard their interests but also have cordial relations with Iran and other regional countries.

However, the practical implementation of this scenario has numerous logistical problems, as it is not only the West that has interests in Iraq. The Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc also have extensive bases there. Therefore, it is not a simple matter of whether or not it can be implemented.

These are the three options the West has concerning the region, and the most optimistic one depends on the West's moves and positions that it will coordinate with regard to Iran. In all three scenarios, however, the one that will further strengthen Iraq's mischief-mongering in the region will be rejected by the West.

On the other hand, anything that projects Iraq as the flagbearer or paragon of Arabism, or that has Iraq trying to lead all the other Arabs, is also not favored by the West, and it will oppose it.

Regarding the frontiers, the general inference is that the West will not be happy about any changes in borders, because if there were a change, the situation of their Arab friends in the region would be affected and their territorial integrity endangered and threatened. In light of all these points and scenarios and other deductions that can be gleaned from them, it is possible to analyze and explain the Western moves regarding Resolution No 598 and the reasons behind these Western and American moves. [passage omitted]

Hungarian Official Hands Grosz Message to Musavi

LD0710102888 Tehran IRNA in English 1827 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 6, IRNA—Hungary's Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy met Prime Minister hoseyn Musavi Thursday and submitted to him a message from his Hungarian counterpart Karoly Grosz.

Musavi lauded Hungary's unsparing support for implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 accepted by Iran on July 18. He expressed hope that hindrances created by Baghdad would be removed with the help of third countries "and the resolution would be practically enforced."

Iran had good relations with Hungary even during wartime, Musavi recalled and told the Hungarian official "and naturally bilateral ties would be further increased in peacetime"

"We are delighted the Hungarian prime minister is to visit Iran," Musavi said.

In response, Nagy appreciating Iran's acceptance of U.N. Resolution 598 said Hungary is well aware of the significance of Iran's move.

In another development, the Hungarian official conferred with deputy prime minister for political affairs 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri the same day.

Nagy arrived here Wednesday at the head of a delegation to make arrangements for the Hungarian prime minister's upcoming visit to Theran.

Musavi Concludes 1-Day Visit to Kordestan

LD0610150088 Tehran IRNA in English 0813 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 6, IRNA—Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi ended a one-day visit to the western province of Kordestan and returned home Wednesday evening after talks with provincial officials.

In the Kordestan capital of Sanandaj the prime minister received Mullah Usman, the head of the Islamic Movement of Iraqi Kurdistan who is also a prominent personality in the northeastern Iraqi city of Halabjah.

Mullah Usman praised the assistance extended to the Iraqi Kurdish refugees in Iran and briefed Musavi on Iraqi atrocities against the country's Kurdish population. Musavi renewed Iran's support for the refugees.

In Sanandaj the prime minister attended a session of the military-political council of the province Wednesday evening held at the presence of provincial military and civilian officials.

The prime minister, referring to importance of the province said that the military and disciplinary forces should play a major role in reconstruction of the province.

He stressed that in post-war reconstruction emphasis will be placed on domestic specialists and experts.

Majlis Committees Discuss Jurisprudence Issues

NC0610181588 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 28 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] A joint session of the Majlis judicial and legal committee, several members of the Council of Guardians and of the Supreme Judicial Council, the minister of justice, several judges, and the general prosecutor was called by the Majlis judicial committee today.

During this session, the views of the Council of Guardians on the extent of the competence and duties of judges concerning preliminary investigations were discussed. The problem of whether other judges can also hear evidence from witnesses and conduct investigations, as authoritative judges do, was also studied.

The session continued by studying the various aspects of the issue and ways to overcome obstacles to jurisprudence in the law on legal procedures and the penal code which was approved by the Majlis but objected to by the Council of Guardians.

The report adds that at the end of the session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Moqtada'i, member of and spokesman for the Supreme Judicial Council, stated in an interview: During this session, the implementation of an Islamic judicial system was discussed, and it was agreed that a decision should be achieved as soon as possible through the cooperation of the Council of Guardians and the judicial and legal committee of the Majlis.

Leaders Decide To Reestablish Ties With U.S.

TA0610171988 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] We have learned from informed sources in Tehran that leaders of the Islamic Republic regime have made a firm decision to establish diplomatic relations with the United States under any circumstances. According to these same sources, Khomeyni himself has consented to establish ties with the United States.

Politically informed individuals in Tehran say that the Islamic Republic regime's leaders are very persistent and serious in their decision to reestablish diplomatic relations with the United States. They wish to accomplish this, if possible, prior to the U.S. presidential elections.

However, should they not succeed in this, they will continue their efforts after the U.S. elections because they have come to the conclusion that if they do not improve their ties with the large Western countries, they themselves will become victims.

Pakistan

President Reiterates Country's Peaceful Stance

BK0610160288 Islamabad Domestic in Urdu 1000 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] President Ghulam Ishaq Khan has reiterated Pakistan's stance for peace and tranquility and said it has no aggressive designs against anyone. He was addressing the president's parade at the officers training school in Mangla this morning.

He said: We want harmonious relations with all of our neighbors without compromising on principles and without deviating from ideological commitments. He said a strong army is vital for the country's defense. The regional geo-political situation also demands that officers should remain ever vigilant and alert and spare no efforts in the security and defense of the motherland.

The president also referred to recent occurrences in some parts of the country and said our enemies had all along been sowing seeds of discord among the people. But, the people realized this in time and frustrated the nefarious designs of the enemies.

The president said officers should work for the enforcement of Islam and promotion of democracy and make the country more formidable and stronger through unity.

New Joint Staff Committee Chief, Navy Chief Named

BK0610153988 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] The government has approved the appointment of Admiral Iftikhar Ahmad Sirohey [current naval chief] for the post of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee chairman.

A Defense Ministry press note in Rawalpindi said today that Vice Admiral Yasurul Haq Malik will be the new chief of the naval staff. Adm Sirohey was commissioned in Pakistan Navy on 1 September 1955 and Vice Adm Yasurul Haq Malik was commissioned on 1 September 1954.

British Minister Holds Talks With Trade Official

BK0710041488 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] The British minister for trade, Alan Clark, [name and title as heard] called on the president of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry [FPCCI] in Karachi and exchanged views with him on various issues relating to bilateral economic relations.

The British minister proposed an increase in British consulting services in Pakistan. The FPCCI president told the British minister that the volume of Pakistani exports to Britain last year increased by 68 percent, but the overall balance of payments is still not in favor of Pakistan.

Sri Lanka

EPRLF To Join Elections; LTTE Asked To Disarm

BK0610171188 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 88

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front has decided to file nominations for the provincial council elections in the Northeastern Province.

Its leader, Mr Perumal, said in Colombo that papers will be filed definitely before Monday, which is the last day for submitting nominations. He told our Colombo correspondent that the EPRLF has not yet decided whether it will contest alone or in cooperation with the some other groups.

Mr Perumal said there can be no going back from the decision to enter electoral process.

The Tamil United Liberation Front and Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization have called upon the LTTE to give up arms and join the political mainstream. Both the groups felt that this would activate the on-going democratic process in Sri Lanka.

In a statement issued in Colombo this morning, the Politburo of the TULF said that the LTTE has disappointed every group by not responding positively to a 10-day cease-fire announced by India to enable the LTTE to lay down arms.

The TULF said LTTE has created a difficult situation for unarmed political parties to contest the elections.

The Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization in a statement issued in Madras requested the LTTE to give up its enmity toward the Peacekeeping Force, whose aim is to help the people realize the legitimate demands.

It observes that terrorist activities of the LTTE disturb the peace of mind of the Tamils living in northern Sri Lanka.

The statement points out that the LTTE had killed even Tamil militants belonging to other groups.

Meanwhile, six persons have been gunned down by suspected JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] militants. Three policemen, including a subinspector, were killed in the southern part of the country. Three civilians were killed elsewhere in the country in separate incidents.

3 Tamil Groups File Nominations

BK0710131188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1240 GMT 7 Oct 88

[Text] Colombo, Oct 7 (AFP)—Three former Tamil separatist groups Friday formed an electoral pact and filed nominations for next month's autonomy polls in Sri Lanka's north and east, officials and Tamil sources said.

The Eelam People's Revolutionary Front (EPRLF), the Eelam National Democratic Liberation Front (ENDLF) and Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO) registered candidates for an autonomous council uniting the current Northern Province with the eastern region, election officials said.

A Tamil source said the EPRLF put up candidates for Ampara, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Mannar and Trincomalee Districts. The other two groups are jointly contesting the other three districts of Kilinochchi, Mullaitivu and Vavuniya.

Political observers here noted that the three groups contesting the election due in mid-November had the backing of New Delhi.

If no more nominations are received by Monday, the three groups will be elected uncontested, one official said.

The creation of provincial councils is in line with the July 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord which sought to end a bloody Tamil separatist campaign by giving greater autonomy to the island's two million Tamil minority.

Councils have already been set up in seven out of the island's nine provinces since April, but Northeast Council elections have been delayed due to continuing unrest in the area.

The moderate Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) Thursday announced that it will not participate in the polls although it would support the creation of councils.

The most powerful Tamil rebel group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), has said it will boycott the elections and vowed revenge on political "traitors" who contest the elections.

The LTTE was among five major separatist groups which initially accepted the peace plan, but later repudiated it, prompting a major Indian offensive against the group which is still continuing.

3 Indian Soldiers, 5 'Terrorists' Killed

BK0610132188 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1205 GMT 6 Oct 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, oct 6 (LANKAPUVATH)—Three Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF) personnel and five terrorists were killed and six Indian soldiers wounded in separate incidents in northern and eastern Sri Lanka yesterday.

Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that an IPKF patrol was ambushed by the LTTE terrorists at Villuthotem in the Wanni sector, yesterday.

In the ensuing fire fight three IPKF personnel and three terrorists were killed.

The sources said that in Trincomalee 6 Indian soldiers were injured when an IPKF vehicle was ambushed by LTTE terrorists between Kappalthurai and Sardhapura, yesterday.

The sources said that Indian troops in another confrontation killed two LTTE terrorists and wounded two others.

Seventy-one terrorists operating in the north and east were rounded up by the IPKF, yesterday.

In the Wanni sector, Johar, a hardcore terrorist, was killed and two others wounded by Indian troops at a point, west of Vavuniya.

The IPKF shot dead Shiva, a terrorist belonging to the Austin group at Iradiyapuram.

One civilian was killed by terrorist gunfire during a shoot out between the IPKF and terrorists at Kokuvil in the Jaffna sector.

Following the encounter Indian troops seized one 9 mm pistol, 11 rounds of ammunition, 1 hand grenade, 1 cyanide capsule and 5 bicycles.

5 IPKF Soldiers, 4 LTTE Men Killed

BK0710112488 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1044 GMT 7 Oct 88

["OANA/pool" Item]

[Text] Colombo, 7 Oct (LANKAPUVATH)—Five Indian soldiers, including a junior commissioned officer, were killed and four other IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] soldiers seriously wounded in gunbattles with the LTTE terrorists at Alampil in the Wanni sector and Tirukkovil in Batticaloa yesterday.

Four terrorists were also killed and five wounded in these confrontations.

Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that four IPKF soldiers were killed in a major confrontation with terrorists north of Alampil. Two terrorists were also killed and two injured in the shootout.

At Tirukkovil near Amparai an IPKF junior commissioned officer was killed and four IPKF soldiers injured in a shootout with terrorists.

Two terrorists were also killed and three others injured in the gunbattle.

In Jaffna yesterday one terrorist named Rajan succumbed to injuries he received when a Claymore mine exploded at a point east of Jaffna town.

An IPKF patrol apprehended yesterday one terrorist from Vaddukkoddai and one other from Palaly along with two grenades.

A report from Batticaloa states the IPKF recovered 1 AK-47 rifle, 300 rounds of ammunition, one walkie talkie set and battery chargers along with batteries following an exchange of fire with terrorists, while an IPKF patrol apprehended from Kalmunai one hardcore militant named Raja and recovered one AK-47 rifle, and three magazines with 20 rounds of ammunition.

Terrorists had opened fire at Indian troops at Anandakulam.

In Trincomalee the troops had returned fire causing the terrorists to flee into the jungle.